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Published monthly by The Review of Reviews Corp., Albert Shaw, chairman of the board; Albert Shaw, Jr., president; Howard Florence, vice-president; Roger Shaw, secretary. Harry Price, advertising manager. Morrill Cody, art director. Subscriptions: 1 year, \$3; 2 years, \$4.50; foreign, \$4 per year. The Review of Reviews is on file in public libraries everywhere and is indexed in the Readers Guide to Periodical Literature. Title registered U. S. Patent Office. Entered as second class matter April 27, 1934, at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3rd, 1879; additional entry as second class matter at Dayton, Ohio. Printed in U. S. A. Copyright, 1937, Review of Reviews Corporation.

Volume XCV



EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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Review of Reviews Corporation, 233 Fourth Ave., New York

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Number 4

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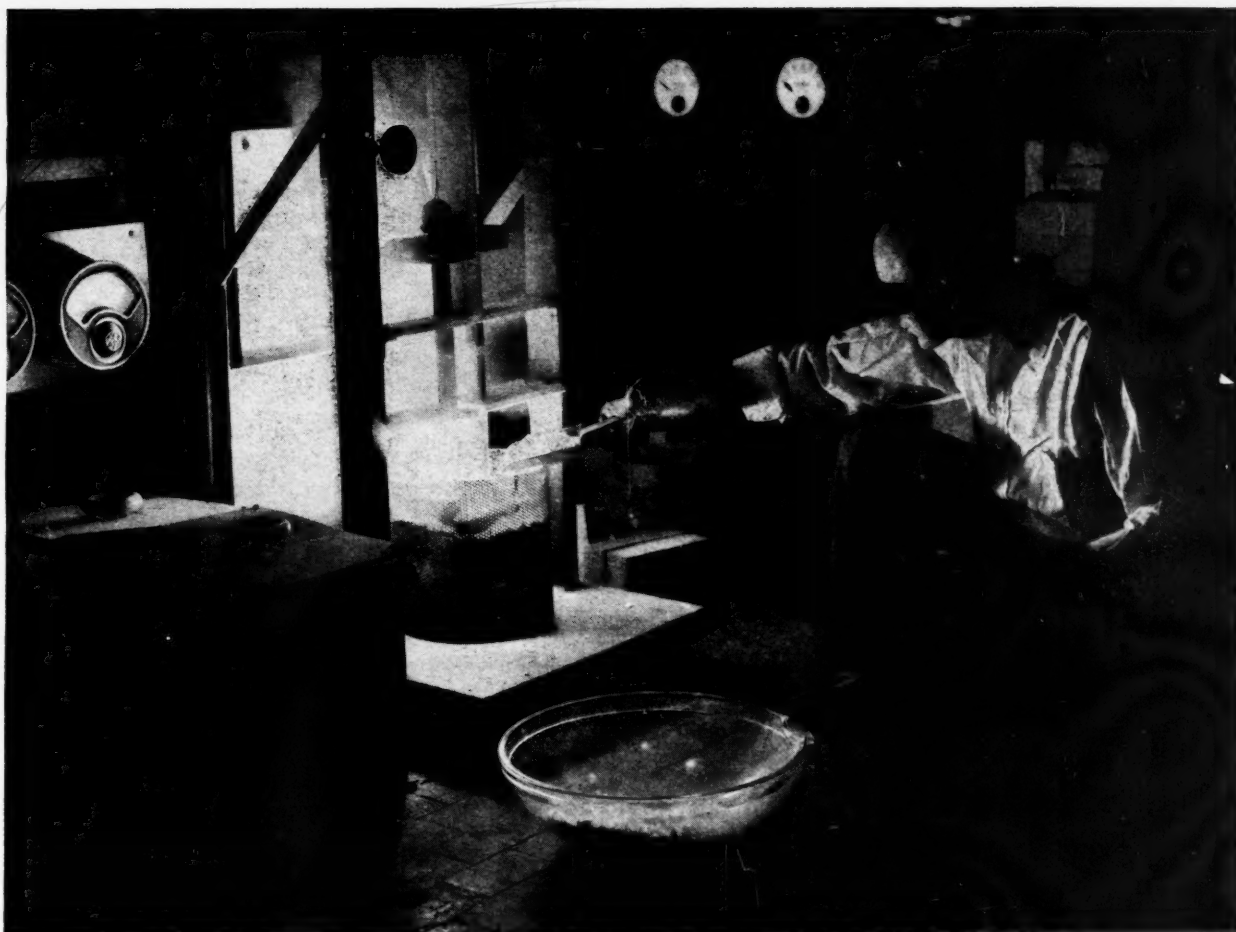
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Number 4



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GENERAL  ELECTRIC

FROM THE EDITOR'S MAIL

King Across the Water

To the Editor:

My friends and I are deeply grateful to you for enabling us to possess pictures of our true King, Rupert—which are not easy to get in this unhappy country, though pictures of George Windsor or Baldwin can be had for the asking.

We thank you also for your most appreciative article; to any impartial outsider it must be clear how infinitely superior Rupert of England is to the Hanoverian pretender. I enclose what you may value perhaps—the tie that I wore on January 30th, when I had the high honor of being chosen by loyal men to proclaim my King.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

Peter Geach,
Baliol College, Oxford

P.S. The heraldry of the Oxford Royalist tie which I enclose is: *Gules, a Double Eagle displayed propre, bearing in his talons a Crown Royal, or.*

(Editor's Note: See "Stuart Anglo-King," *Review of Reviews* for January, page 29.)

The Waste of Haste

To the Editor:

The fingers which type this letter are the fingers of a twenty-one year old office clerk with greater ambitions but with nothing approaching the rank of a "prince of privilege" or "economic royalist," either financially or hereditarily. In short my parents and kin are New Deal Democrats of laboring class.

But I am most certainly not. Therefore, my ballot enclosed will be of little help in determining the trend of opinion in regard to the plan of the President to rape the Constitution by doing something which is clearly (from a common sense viewpoint) a violation of the intent of that document though not stated in it. I can see faults, I believe, in some of the opinions of the court and it may be that the Constitution is too hard to amend. It may be that the Federal Government should be more powerful. But the "slick" double-crossing conduct of the last campaign and this latest in-

novation to change the rules in a way other than provided for makes me suspicious of the author. Stripped of all its trimmings it is a bare-faced demand that he be permitted to take charge of the court.

How anyone can help detecting the danger and insincerity of the excuses offered relative to age is beyond me. Someday America will throw aside the adolescent philosophy of the New Deal and go forward in living and perpetuating the doctrine of individualism and liberalism which the rest of the world knows not—cannot know. The intolerance and impatience of the abolitionists in regard to the Dred Scott decision and the results of that impatience cost us dearly. May we never see that impatience again cost us so much.

P. R.,
New York City

Japs in the Philippines

To the Editor:

I think the article by James G. Wingo, entitled "Japs in the Philippines", is unduly pessimistic. I have reason to believe that the Japanese secured quite a little land in the region of Davao by bribing the local Filipino land representatives to favor their claims sometimes to the disadvantage of the original owners who were the savages of that region, called the Bagobos. There are in the Philippines probably somewhere between 25,000 and 50,000 Japanese as against 15,000,000 Filipinos. When I was in the Philippines it was estimated that there were around 65,000 Chinese scattered around the Islands; and about 90 per cent of the trade was in their hands. There were, however, no scare headlines to the effect that they were trying to exercise control of the Philippines.

I do not think the Japanese penetration has assumed any proportions that need cause undue anxiety, except as a tendency which should be checked before it becomes formidable. The Japanese produce and manufacture commodities and undersell our people by reason of low cost of production, the low wages they pay their operatives, and the low

capital costs which these same low wages permit in the construction of buildings and factories. It is wiser for the United States and the Philippines to arrange mutual trade bases which would give the United States sufficient tariff protection to enable them to sell most of the commodities needed in the Philippines as against Japanese competition. This would be distinctly in the interest of the Philippines and the Filipino, because the United States is not going to buy its sugar in the Philippines and pay forty or fifty million for that purpose and then see them take that money and spend it all in Japan or anywhere else. The trade must be reciprocal, and it is very important that it should be so.

I have been away from the Philippines a good many years, my last visit being in 1931. I have heard a good deal about Japanese penetration but have not begun to be scared about it yet.

W. Cameron Forbes,
Thomasville, Georgia

Minority Report

To the Editor:

I am 100% for the President's proposed changes in the Supreme Court.

The founders of the nation did not intend that a dictatorship should ever secure control of the law making machinery, yet we live today under the dictatorship of the Supreme Court and we, the people, have not the power to pass the laws we desire because of the existence of that dictatorship.

We elect our Congressmen to pass the laws we desire and we frequently contact our representatives in an effort to have the laws we believe wise passed. When we succeed we find the laws passed, though representing the will of an overwhelming majority of the voters, are declared void by nine men who are responsible to no one, excepting, possibly, what we now call "Big Business."

Personally, I believe the President's proposal is not strong enough. I believe the Justices should be compelled to retire at 70. Anyone who has reached middle age knows he no longer thinks as he did twenty years earlier. He begins to look with distaste upon the younger generation and criticizes their ideas and in general holds his wisdom beyond theirs though there may be merit in their viewpoint. I am at this middle age and have sounded a majority of my friends of similar age and found this condition is prevalent in 90%.

I enjoy and appreciate your magazine beyond words. This is because you usually print articles giving both



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sides of any important question and do not take your personal opinion into the articles of your correspondents.

Z. G. Malsch,
Coalinga, Calif.

Double Standard

To the Editor:

You can quote me as follows:

"There should be a difference between printed and spoken language. In intimate conversation or in informal talk slang is often vigorous and fine; but in printed articles the higher our standard in grammar and in the choice of words, the more effective we shall be."

Wm. Lyon Phelps,
Yale University,
New Haven, Conn.

(Editor's Note: Professor Phelps comments on "Step-Children of the Mother Tongue," by Walter Barnes, Review of Reviews for March, page 60.)

Spanish Ballot

To the Editor:

You will find enclosed in this letter the ballot which I have checked in accordance with my opinion of the situation in Spain.

I felt that I could not return the ballot without expressing to you also my opinion of the prejudiced manner in which your preface is formulated. A preface such as this is not calculated to produce the most reasoned type of response from your readers. Why, for instance, do you characterize the loyalist forces in terms of their support of a government containing "Catholic conservatives, pinky liberals, and Catalanian anarchists, plus international antifascist volunteers"—a characterization which deliberately omits other elements such as the republican groups, the socialists and communists? What do you gain by giving an inaccurate and inadequate characterization of that type?

Farther on you say: "Since the Spaniards did not vote, preferred to fight . . .", which is again almost entirely inaccurate. The Spanish people did vote democratically and put their own government into power in January, 1936. The fascist elements did not accept that democratic decision and themselves precipitated the "internal strife". On the basis of what evidence, I wonder, can you maintain that the Spanish people did not vote?

Margaret I. Lamont,
New York City

Republican Spain

To the Editor:

The war choice in Spain was made by certain ones who set themselves up as leaders of the relatively few

Spaniards who constitute the privileged classes—traditional supporters of the Army and of the Church, and the dog-in-the-manger-like owners of vast tracts of Spain's productive lands from which nearly three fourths of Spain's population must gain its livelihood, such as it is.

No, *Spain* chose, unmistakably, a Republican Cortes, and when the Republican program began to show signs of becoming effective, the selfish "haves" began hunting alibis for violent rebellion. Unfortunately, extremists on the Left furnished them some rather convincing ones, but it was Franco and his immediate followers, not Spain, that chose "the method of internal strife."

Thos. A. FitzGerald,
St. John's College,
Annapolis, Maryland

Left, Right

To the Editor:

In your article, "Route to Russia," you refer to the loyalists in the Spanish Revolution as "pro-Russian and left-wing democracy." I write this letter in protest against the common fallacy, in contemporary discussions of the Spanish situation, of referring to the nationalists as leftists. In reality, this faction is the more conservative of the two.

I make this statement on two grounds. First, the Spanish loyalists are an outgrowth of the old regime nobility and democracy. This seems strange, as rarely before in history have these two factions sided together; but, in the face of a mutual enemy, fascism, they have found solidarity vital to preservation.

The Spanish republic of 1932-36 was comparatively conservative, and it was against this government that Franco led his troops. Seeing a regime of regimentation ahead, the remnant of the noble class immediately sided with the republican faction.

A second point is that the loyalists have not the least intention of instigating a Russian communistic government in Spain. The Spanish are a race of individualists; they have always been so. The Russians are aiding the loyalists simply as foes of fascism; not because they hope to establish their doctrines there.

You may say that the rebels are likewise being regimented. But are the rebels true Spaniards? The majority of Franco's troops consists of men from the outlying provinces and foreign countries, making a heterogeneous force. The insurgents are truly of the left wing; the loyalists are the conservatives.

W. D. James,
Hamilton, N. Y.

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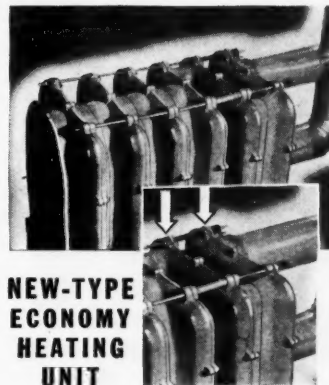
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REVIEW OF REVIEWS

The Progress of the World

THE ATTENTION of the country has been focussed for many weeks upon President Roosevelt's Supreme Court

bill. Public opinion in all sections of the country, where expression has been untrammelled and normal, has been overwhelmingly opposed to the President's plan. The President allows us to know that he proposes to drive through Congress with great rapidity a series of transforming measures initiated and prepared under his own auspices. But the federal courts as at present constituted would find some at least of these measures clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. Roosevelt's bill as sent to Congress would authorize him to enlarge the Supreme Court by appointing an additional judge for every member of the bench who declined to retire after having reached the age of seventy. He expected the bill to pass quickly. This would have given him power to appoint at once six new justices, even if those beyond the age limit of seventy should decline to leave the bench. Having remarked last month that we cannot support such a proposal, it would seem useless to argue the matter *in extenso*. This is particularly true because the entire country has at length resumed the wholesome process of discussing public questions upon their merit. In our opinion, carefully formed, it is not the judiciary but rather the law-making and executive branches of the government that demand first consideration by reformers.

We prefer once more to call attention to what seems to us a more fundamental issue. Next year we shall have a congressional election in every district. Postmaster General Farley still holds his post as chairman of the National Democratic Committee. A great dinner was given in his honor at Washington some weeks ago, with President Roosevelt as the principal speaker. He declared that Farley would be immortalized as the hero of a new phrase in our political arithmetic—"46 to 2". Perhaps he forgot, however, that Farley himself had remarked, just after the election, that he could easily have carried Maine and Vermont if he had taken the trouble; so that "48 to 0" would have been the phrase with which future students of politics would link the

By ALBERT SHAW

names of Roosevelt and Farley. Perhaps it was thought that to allow Governor Landon to carry two small Eastern states

might help to divert attention from the real situation, thus avoiding too much discussion of the very irritating question, "How did Farley do it?"

How the last presidential election was carried many a Democratic politician knows, but none has chosen to explain to the innocent citizens. There are some others, not politicians but experienced in the study of practical politics, who also know fairly well how the thing was done. Perhaps they do not think it worth while just now to analyze the mass vote by blocks and sections, and by the nature of the influences that were brought to bear upon one element and another.

There might be disputes about last year's election, and we will not start an argument. We will merely express agreement with Mr. Farley. He could have carried all the states. With the use of some thousands of millions of dollars of relief money, handled through state, county and local Democratic committees, a much worse politician even than Mr. Farley ought to have been able to carry our 48 states and also, for the mere fun of it, to have carried all the provinces of Canada, to have changed the government of Mexico, to have upset Hitler, and to have prevented the civil war in Spain. But all this, let us admit, lies in the field of speculative politics.

The practical condition, about which there can be no theories, centers in the fact that it is now proposed to use Farley's machinery of last year to control the politics of congressional districts next year. Senators who were elected in 1936 for full six-year terms feel at liberty to discuss the Supreme Court question on its merits, regardless of their affiliations in the last campaign. But Senators in the class that retires next year show a tendency to be more careful.

As for the House of Representatives, the situation is obvious. More than half of the members of the present House are aware that they will have little or no chance of Democratic renomination next year if they do not obey orders in this Supreme Court fight. The President's mandate is for "party" solidarity. But this happens

to mean personal obedience as regards his own widely antagonized scheme to bring the judiciary under control.

How serious is the threatened cleavage in the Democratic party? Are there Congressmen in considerable numbers who will dare to assert their right of independent judgment in matters that belong exclusively to Congress? Congress itself has put the pork barrel on the White House grounds. Will it never be reclaimed? Are Democratic Congressmen to obey orders indefinitely, under penalty of prompt retirement to private life if they respect their oaths of office and uphold the constitutional authority of the law-making body? This is the underlying issue. We have advocated six-year terms for members of the House in order to emancipate Congress from lobby influences on one side, and from White House dictatorship on the other.

Mr. Roosevelt has laid out for himself more work than has usually been undertaken by a chief executive. Good citizens are eager to have him make a magnificent success of his second administration. So much has been delegated to him that we are all involved in the results. He has asked for unrestricted authority to systematize the disjointed and chaotic tangle of administrative agencies at Washington. He has now been granted power to continue the negotiation of tariff and trade treaties without need of approval by the Senate. Monetary stability and control of measures to protect us against the evils of inflation are in his hands.

He has proposed to balance the budget after another year, and he is facing a difficult situation because of the almost violent demand from localities and individuals for perpetual outpouring of relief money. It is wholly within his personal discretion to appoint a non-partisan commission—composed of men of the highest standing for ability and courage, as well as broad human sympathies—to administer the relief system, and deliver it from the improprieties of makeshift extravagance and partisan misuse.

He has on his hands vast programs of soil conservation, and of permanent public works to protect our interior valleys from flood disasters and to improve conditions in the drought areas. He would be well advised to do his own undisputed work, allowing Congress on the one hand and the Courts on the other hand to make their own decisions, without bending to his strong will. Above all, he has the world's peace to consider, with full American support required to make his influence felt abroad.

Prince or Pauper

THE MOST HOPEFUL news of March was the agreement between steel workers and their employers that was generally accepted throughout the industry. That Steel was sometimes prince and sometimes pauper was remarked long ago by Andrew Carnegie. Even in times of depression there is almost normal business for the industries that supply food and clothing, cradles and coffins. But at such junctures building construction is halted, the demand for new automobiles falls off, railroads postpone their orders for locomotives and new track iron. Three quarters, or even more, of the capacity of steel mills becomes inactive. Then the prince of industries pleads poverty and his domains are in gloom, speaking figuratively, even though the skies are clearer with less smoke from factory chimneys at Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Gary.

In every cycle that includes boom time, panic, dismal years of depression, and at last the hesitant beginnings of recovery, business men are always eager for the news from Pittsburgh. When a strong and healthy demand for steel has at last set in, there is full return of confidence. The moping real-estate men begin to cheer up, because land values are reviving with the fresh demand for residences and business buildings. There is awakened enthusiasm for large enterprises, such as public works of permanent character, even though their primary object in dull years had been to afford work to the unemployed.

To sum it up, the whole country feels itself on a safer and more normal basis when the steel mills find their unfilled orders accumulating so that they can fire up their existing furnaces, begin to build better ones, call back to full employment their skilled workers, and give steady jobs to an army of common labor.

Over two generations there has been notable progress in the American steel industry, both in magnitude and in variety of products. Several decades ago it had far outstripped the like industries of Great Britain and continental Europe. But more recently it has acquired a new means of advancement that promises still greater triumphs for the future. This instrument of progress is known as Scientific Research.

Benefits of Research

THE GERMANS brought high scholarship in chemistry, physics and engineering to the development of industry a good while before English and American heads of manufacturing institutions grasped the idea of change and improvement through continuous laboratory experimentation. But at length our industrial leaders have learned the lesson well. They are doing their part to bring the United States forward into a new and expanding era of prosperity based upon applications of chemistry, electricity and specialized engineering.

Although so many mills and factories had remained idle for several years, these major industries had not closed their research laboratories. They were testing new inventions and discovering further improvement of processes. They were preparing for what the more daring scientific minds believe to be a greater period of social advancement through material gains than anything that had been possible of achievement during the pre-depression years.

Are these heralds of better years ahead of us, through the work of scientists and engineers, justified in their optimism? We are inclined to accept their predictions. We do not agree with those who warn us that our resources are at the point of exhaustion, and that our people are in a state of physical, mental and moral decline. Their enthusiasm and faith are based upon the power of knowledge. Behind them are thousands of tireless investigators who are converting dreams and visions into thrilling realities for the benefit of us all.

We must expect, however, that our ship will not always sail under bright skies and through calm waters. To be hopeful we must judge conditions broadly, taking long perspectives. The more thoroughly we consider all the facts, the better reasons we will discover for the belief that there have been steady gains in social well-being, and that greater gains are to be expected.

In the steel industry capital and labor have been trying to find the path of harmony. When steel mills are

busy and prosperous, labor has the more reason to expect good pay and good conditions because labor has experienced dire hardships when the mills are closed. In the old days the hours of labor were too long in prosperous times, because of the pressure upon the mills to fill orders. But the working hours were also too long (when reckoned in terms of hourly pay) in times of depression, because the industry's operating income was so small. Labor was the chief victim of steel's fluctuating fortunes.

Fortunately, modern research has not been confined to the discovery of ways to reduce the pay-roll by invention of new labor-saving devices. Our great industries are becoming institutionalized. They are ceasing to be run upon the strictly dominating motive of making money for wealthy seekers of more personal wealth. Their financial directors are, indeed, endeavoring to avoid bankruptcy and to maintain budgetary balance. They would like to pay the stockholders reasonable dividends upon their investments. Both stockholder interest and wage-worker interest can afford to reward capable management on a generous scale.

These institutions do not like to have their securities made subject to reckless speculation by the bulls and bears of Wall Street. They are right enough in resenting false methods of taxation, that would prevent their building up reserve funds to act as a general balance wheel. It can readily be argued that a great public-welfare institution like the United States Steel Corporation—paying off bonded indebtedness, and unifying its financial system while also consolidating productive activities—should be encouraged to fortify itself against future reverses. It should not be penalized by the Government for genuine efforts to insure greater stability.

The earnings of prosperous years should in part be laid aside as dividend reserves to benefit stockholders in the lean years. Depreciation reserves should suffice to provide for reconstruction of plants and machinery during the dull periods. Less obvious, but perhaps even more important in the long run, a reserve wage-fund might be built up out of which it would be possible, on some well-devised plan, to diminish the hardship that comes to workmen's families when mills are closed and the bread-winner is no longer on the pay-roll, or works for only a day or two in the week.

Capital Meets Labor

READERS will find in subsequent pages the more detailed story of recent efforts to adjust labor conditions in the key industries, now that normal times are with us as indicated by many facts not in dispute. Unless we are relying too much upon the finer qualities of human nature, our belief that we will pass safely through the dangerous phases of misunderstanding between workers and employers will be proved during the months ahead. Elihu Root, whether as lawyer or statesman,

made it his rule to study the point of view of those with whom he had to deal. Whether he knew how to practice the principle or not, Woodrow Wilson was fond of using the word "accommodation".

Through no choice of his own, and no preference for the power and the emoluments of such a position, Mr. Myron C. Taylor for some years past has held the post of highest authority in the management of the United States Steel Corporation. The very fact that the large group of able business men constituting the corporation's board of directors should have insisted upon having Mr. Taylor serve as chairman and chief executive officer, has been reassuring. Mr. Taylor is a lawyer by profession; but by deliberate choice his activities include those of a public-spirited citizen who gives time, thought, effort and financial support to many causes of an educational nature and of value in the broad field of social welfare. It would be impossible for Mr. Taylor

to conceive of future success for the steel industry that did not also embrace, in the most complete sense, the welfare of the families dependent upon that industry for their livelihood and for the up-bringing of their children.

It has been boldly declared by Mr. John L. Lewis that the group of powerful unions now associated with his own union of coal miners was determined to build up its own organization of steel workers to become the sole agency for collective bargaining with the great steel companies.

Hitherto, the steel industry in general has repudiated the methods and demands of closed-shop unionism. That it had reason for this attitude has seemed clear enough in the past. Closed-shop unionism when sincere is fanatical; and it is invariably tyrannical. The union leaders give no public

accounting, and their own members are usually kept in ignorance. Intimidation is used, and workers are in fear. In many of the smaller unions the salaried officers blackmail employers while they intimidate their own members. This is not true of the best old-line unions, which have through a long period been working to establish conditions of regularity, and to advance living standards through periodical agreements, without strikes.

As reported in the press, Mr. Lewis some months ago had made the acquaintance of Mr. Taylor. They conferred from time to time, with mutual respect and with advantage to all interests. John Lewis is a man of remarkable ability. He has the gift of eloquence; and he shows certain qualities of magnetic power to sway his followers that are perhaps more unusual in these times than formerly.

Moreover, Lewis is a man of courage and decision. If he has seemed boastful at times in the statement of his aims, he is no mere braggart or windbag. It is not for us to say to what extent personal ambition has any place in his schemes and projects; but accusations of that kind against him seem quite irrelevant. He is by temperament too impetuous. But his recent association with cooler-headed men of equal courage and decisive-



Myron C.
Taylor

ness, has been worth his while. John L. Lewis is not too old to learn from the best of the heads of "big business". He is fifty-seven years of age, of extraordinary physical vigor, and a man of trained intelligence.

Steel for the Navy

STEEL cannot at present operate effectively without adhering to the eight-hour day. But the forty-hour week is agreed upon, and this for working men is a decided gain as against the forty-eight hour week. There are many survivors in the Pittsburgh district who remember the old times when the seventy-two hour week prevailed for various classes of workers.

Not only did the agreement promoted by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lewis redound to the immediate benefit of steel workers, but it solved certain other difficulties. Under the Walsh-Healy Law the Navy was failing to obtain the steel that was needed for new construction in the ship yards. A clause in that law had stipulated that such supplies for Government purposes must be produced by bidders pledged to operate on the forty-hour basis. But until this labor agreement was made on March 2, the forty-eight hour rule prevailed in the steel mills; and so the shipyards were short of necessary material. The Navy had sought to have the Walsh-Healy Law set aside as related to steel. But the agreement announced from Pittsburgh on March 2 cleared that situation up in favor of the law, greatly to the satisfaction of those who had been responsible for its enactment.

Miss Perkins was rejoiced, and no one would wish to disturb the esteemed Secretary of Labor in one of her moments of elation by needless argument to prove that officialdom at Washington had no obvious influence in recent important steps toward industrial harmony.

It will cost the steel companies many millions of dollars to carry out the plan of general wage advances. The public will have to pay more for steel, and so will the Navy Department. But this slight additional burden will be universally distributed and easily borne. Steel is relatively cheap, and its uses are constantly increasing.

Rust, in the days behind us, has been the principal consumer of iron and steel products. Better than Government subsidies for farmers would be rustless steel for their implements and machines, for their wire fences, and for their corrugated roofing. Government interference is so clumsy, and in the main it is so ignorant, that industry itself, with the intelligent coöperation of bodies of loyal workers, might soon make the politicians at Washington seem wholly absurd in their ostentatious assumption of leadership in matters of social reform.

Hours Grow Shorter

AHUNDRED years ago most people were on the poverty line. Farmers and their wives thought nothing of working sixteen hours a day at times, to perform their necessary duties. The anvil of the blacksmith would often ring from five o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock at night. In cotton and woolen mills many women and children worked fourteen hours a day.

The twelve-hour day came as a blessed relief, with the factory laws in England and later in the United States extending some public oversight regarding health conditions. In due time the ten-hour day became standardized in numerous industries. The transition to the eight-hour day encountered stubborn obstacles, and it

was helped unquestionably by Government policies in respect to employment upon public works.

But without any intervention whatever upon the part of governmental authorities, all these changes would have come about. They were not created by legislation. The law merely recognized facts, and helped to smooth the processes of transition. Labor had become productive under steam and electricity, with all sorts of labor-saving devices and with cheap and rapid distribution of food supplies and manufactured articles. In spite of assertions to the contrary, the conditions and standards of living for the average family have improved immensely, and the way for still greater gains can be cleared by intelligent coöperation.

The arbitrary proposal at Washington to seize political control of economic forces, and to dictate a universal thirty-hour week, with minimum wages prescribed by the White House through its own appointed agents, is based upon lamentable misconceptions. Whether or not the time is approaching for a standardized thirty-hour week in general industry is a question of economic fact. Politicians are not capable of answering such questions, nor do they lie in the political field.

Certain labor leaders have hit upon the idea of the thirty-hour week as a device for multiplying jobs. But they have also coupled with it the demand that workers shall be paid for thirty-hours as much as they had been receiving for forty-eight hours. This is not financially possible. Let it be understood that we are heartily in favor of the best possible conditions of work and of pay for all wage earning families.

Pursuit of Happiness

REJECTING the proposal to force the thirty-hour week, why should not men like Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lewis consider some plan to accumulate the time margins as credits, for the benefit of meritorious workers, upon an equitable plan of selection? College professors are given their so-called sabbatical years. Preachers are from time to time allowed six months' periods for rest and travel on salary by their loyal congregations. Why should not good wage earners, at stated intervals, be given time credits enough on full pay to take their wives to Europe for three months or even longer periods?

Education fails for everybody unless it is constant and active in adult years. Why should not intelligent workmen be sent, in relayed groups, to study conditions in foreign countries? Such expeditions could be organized by joint committees of employers and employees, with steamship and other transportation agencies at home and abroad prepared to coöperate on a large scale and on generous terms. This is a merely sketchy suggestion, intended to appeal to the imagination of men and women close to the everyday situations. We are in favor of home-owning, too, if not unduly burdensome for the worker. There can be no "dictatorship of the proletariat" if wage earners are as prosperous and intelligent as they ought to be. Technical schools, high wages, travel vacations, comfortable homes—these are all within easy reach. Let us have no proletariat in America!

Albert Shaw

The Story of a Month

The President carries his drive for a reorganized Supreme Court to the people, in two notable speeches • The Senate passes its neutrality bill, forbidding the export of armaments to belligerents; both houses of Congress vote to renew the President's power to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties • The House provides for important new naval construction • An epidemic of sit-down strikes spreads through the nation, affects many industries • John L. Lewis wins recognition for the C.I.O. in a parley with U. S. Steel's management • Britain enters on a vast armament program emphasizing ships and planes • Alberta's social credit plan runs into snags • France moves to check the declining franc • Germany's citizens return to ersatz products as her financial plight becomes acute • Business feels the first flush of early boom, prices and production rise together • Yale's president defends the conservatism of universities • The Baby Derby becomes Canada's national sport

THE NATION

AVACATION at Warm Springs in Georgia, that began on March 12, and a tarpon fishing expedition off the Texas coast in May are counted upon to keep President Roosevelt fit during his annual demonstration of leadership that every so often means cracking the whip over Congress.

He had sent more than a dozen messages to Congress in the first two months of the present session. Some of these were largely transmissions of reports that special groups had made for him after intensive study—on administrative management, for example, and on public-works planning, drought, farm tenancy, and crop insurance. Others were his own handiwork, such as his proposal to remake the Supreme Court. And there is a *magnum opus* still to come, on wages and hours.

Twice last month the President carried his Supreme Court fight to the people—first, in a speech on March 4 to Democrats, “as the head of the Democratic party,” celebrating their election victory on the fourth anniversary of what the President called “the birth of a new era”; second, in a nation-wide radio broadcast on the evening of March 9.

Discarding his original motive of efficiency, in proposing the retirement of federal judges over seventy, the President on March 4 argued that “the three-

horse team of the American system of government” must pull as one to get the field plowed. And by direct implication he laid at the door of the Supreme Court justices, “who assumed the power to veto”, responsibility for the continuance of these things: one third of a nation ill-nourished, ill-clad, ill-housed; farmers wondering whether next year's prices will meet their mortgage interest; men and women laboring for long hours in factories for inadequate pay; children working in mines and mills; strikes more far-reaching than we have ever known; spring floods that threaten to roll again down upon our river valleys; the dust bowl beginning to blow again.

“If we would keep faith, if we would make democracy succeed, I say we must act now!” This was his challenge.

The President's supporters called it “the greatest speech he ever made” (Senator O'Mahoney); “one of the greatest addresses ever delivered in this country” (Postmaster General Farley). His opponents were more specific. For example, the President had pointed out with pride that “with only two dams completed there was no flood damage in the valley of the Tennessee this winter.” Some of those who believe that the Supreme Court is not superannuated retorted that the Tennessee dams are not really of the flood-control type but are for power pur-

poses (the lakes which they make should always be full).

In his subsequent “fireside chat” by radio, the President accused (the word is his) the Supreme Court of acting “not as a judicial body but as a policy-making body”, denied that he was seeking to pack the court, assured his listeners that he would not appoint spineless judges, declared that the court was ill-balanced with five of the nine justices over seventy-five years of age, and pleaded for a liberal-minded judiciary.

Hearings on the President's plan were begun by the Senate's Judiciary committee on March 10.

Results of the ballot which this magazine printed in its March issue will be published in May. The vote is more than 3 to 1 against the President.

BUSILY at work lining up Congressmen in support of the Court proposal are Charles West, Under Secretary in the Department of the Interior and reputed unofficial White House lobbyist, and the President's new aide, Col. James Roosevelt (former Boston insurance man).

Ruthless regimentation is sweeping the world, and now it is proposed to the Montgomery legislature that lobbyists in Alabama wear distinctive uniforms in keeping with their specialized occupations. Representative Chichester of Birmingham sponsors the appropriate measure, and the uniform details have been worked out somewhat as follows:

Railway lobbyists: overalls, oil-cans.

Public-utility ditto: water-faucets, hand-telephones.

Insurance ditto: rain-coats, hip-boots, fireman's hats.

Educational ditto: coonskin coats, caps & gowns.

Bank ditto: gold uniforms, black-eyes.

Drug ditto: white uniforms, lettuce sandwiches, soft-drinks on trays.

Medical ditto: men-in-white, stethoscopes, smelling-salts.

Liquor ditto: white aprons with hoops, whiskey-breaths.

No suggestion was made by this Alabama legislator regarding appropriate costumes for White House lobbyists in Congress.

Congress

IF THE MILLS of the gods grind slowly, so do those of Congress. The end of two months of this session was marked by the passage of the first important piece of legislation by the Senate, the neutrality bill. Sponsored by chairman Key Pittman, of the Foreign Relations committee, it was adopted 62 to 6. Opposition votes were cast by Borah and Johnson, of the far West, and by four Senators from New England.

Arms, ammunition, and implements of war cannot be shipped to a belligerent, and the President is empowered to add other articles to the forbidden list. No goods of any kind, even foodstuffs, can

be exported to a belligerent unless they are paid for in advance. Once the goods leave American ports this government is not permitted to protect them. No loans or credits can be made to a belligerent, nor may Americans travel on vessels of a belligerent.

These provisions give rise to the "cash and carry" name applied to the Senate



measure, and to the charge that the United States is abandoning its time-honored championship of the freedom of the seas. A similar measure has been reported to the House by its Foreign Affairs committee, sponsored by chairman Sam D. McReynolds.

For the first time commerce is subordinated to peace. We are not so much interested in maintaining neutrality in other folks' affairs as in maintaining peace for ourselves. The bill's opponents hold that this is unneutrality, because it favors a belligerent who can afford to pay or who controls the seas. It would not have hurt Italy as much as Ethiopia. It would not hamper Japan in a war against China. No longer do we bother to denounce the aggressor. Might makes right.

Both houses have passed the bill extending for a second period of three years the President's power to negotiate—through the Secretary of State—reciprocal trade treaties. Since its original enactment, in June 1934, sixteen agreements have been signed. Opposition to the scheme, coming largely from agriculture, was disclosed by the Senate debate in greater measure than by the vote itself (58 to 24), for many Senators fought for drastic amendments that failed but accepted the unchanged bill on its final passage.

Constitutional treaty-making power is surrendered by the Senate to the President, likewise the time-honored power of the House to originate tariffs. Defeated amendments sought publicity, some relation of tariff reduction to an equalized cost of production at home and abroad, and application of the reductions solely to the country with whom the treaty is made rather than to all countries under the most-favored-nation principle.

The House on March 5 passed the first of its major appropriation bills, providing \$526,000,000 for the navy's fiscal year

beginning July 1. This is slightly less than last year's record peace-time authorization. There are to be two new 35,000-ton battleships (ultimately to cost \$60,000,000 each, the first since 1923), besides 11 cruisers, 48 destroyers, 17 submarines, and 392 airplanes. Last but not least, there are to be 5,000 more enlisted men, to close the 1938 fiscal year with 106,000.

Of widest public interest in pending legislation is the housing bill of Senator Wagner of New York and Representative Steagall of Alabama. It would authorize federal loans aggregating one billion dollars in four years, to local authorities for low-cost housing projects. In addition it would provide \$12,500,000 yearly in subsidies up to 45 per cent of the over-all carrying charge of any project. This is designed to keep rents under \$6 a room. It is not an Administration measure.

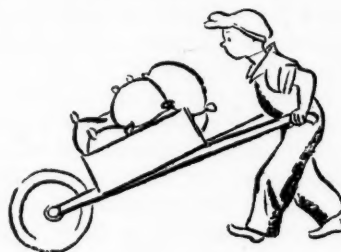
Youth Control

THE PROPOSED child-labor amendment, offered to the states by Congress nearly thirteen years ago, was ratified during the month by Kansas, rejected by Texas and New York. The score since the first of the year has been four states for and four against the measure giving Congress "power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age." The vote in New York, 102

to 42, was more decisively opposed than had been expected, and casts some doubt on the likelihood of ratification in 1937.

Opposition has come from widely differing sections of the public; in New York State, from the seven bishops of the Catholic Church, the American Bar Association, the State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, and a number of business and patriotic associations.

The high feeling on both sides of the discussion is a reflection of differing interpretations of the powers which the amendment would pass to the central government. Many groups and individuals who have warmly supported social legislation are concerned over the range of activities which might legally be included in an administration of "youth control." Catholic opposition is believed to be based



in large part on a fear that the measure might result in interference with parochial schools and the Church's various activities among its own young people.

LABOR

DISPUTES with labor, usually associated with returning prosperity, provide the season's most positive index of a swing in the business cycle. The year 1936 witnessed a larger number of strikes than any since 1919, although the average strike involved fewer workers, and fewer days were lost from work, than in each of the three preceding years. The current year gives every present indication of challenging the records of the post-war era.

Chief feature of recent strikes has been the new "sit-down" technique—a distinctly American innovation, borrowed and given an extra fillip by the French, and returned to our shores last year. In the sit-down, workers down tools on a pre-arranged signal, but instead of filing out of the shops to picket they squat in place before their machines, and dig themselves in, if need be, for a siege of days or weeks.

The new plan has changed the rules of the strike books, even if it has not altered the basic conflict of interests between workmen demanding higher wages and shorter hours, and employers hoping for, at best, an extension of the status quo. An important point of the sit-down as an economic weapon is removal of the affected plant from any chance of continued oper-

ation; "scab" substitutes have small chance of entering a shop already in possession of strikers.

Important, too, are the psychological aspects of the sit-down. The whole tempo of negotiations is hurried by the fact that the strikers are in physical possession of plants and equipments usually of an expensive and fragile nature. To the workers, the close contacts inevitable in camping out on factory floors serve to sustain strike morale and prevent individual defections which might more quickly follow enforced leisure in their homes or on the streets.

Obvious among the difficulties of an effective sit-down are the property rights of plant owners or stockholders; rights which appear of diminishing importance to local and state officials possessing an ordinary sense of political self-preservation. The labor policies of the New Deal have influenced sentiment in a dozen troubled centers to a point which made Secretary of Commerce Roper's unofficial pronouncement seem almost reactionary: "Any sit-down strike that undertakes to take over private property is a serious and fundamental thing and, in my opinion, would not be long endured by the courts."

Five governors of states in which sit-down strikes had occurred or threatened took the firm hand with the natives which outraged managers and owners awaited in vain in other quarters: Horner of Illinois, Cross of Connecticut, Hoffman of New Jersey, Quinn of Rhode Island, and Hurley of Massachusetts. In California, strikers in the Douglas aircraft factories abandoned the plant under threat of indictment, and some three hundred were held, mostly to be released soon, on a grand jury charge of conspiracy to trespass. In Detroit, a score of labor disputes related only through the strikers' technique led to violence in which a number were injured. The Ford Motor Company, which seemed at the moment to be the next major objective of the Automobile Workers of America, was affected by strikes at two plants not under the company's jurisdiction, but engaged in supplying parts and body requirements.

The Chrysler Corporation's Detroit plants were seized by striking members of the United Automobile Workers of America, when company officials refused to recognize the C.I.O. union as sole bargaining representative of its 55,000 employees. Officials of the company were denied access to their offices by pickets, because they lacked union "passes."

Governor Benson of Minnesota expressed himself as familiar with the demands of strikers at the Northern States Power Company plants in Minneapolis, and added that he believed them valid. In Illinois, strikers surrendered a wall-paper plant to a sheriff on a court order; others defended their position in the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation plants at Decatur so stubbornly that county officers had to resort to a crude Trojan horse, a movable tower of wood and tar-paper, from which they squirted gas. Scrap iron and bottled acid, hurled by the strikers within the beleaguered buildings, bounced and splashed harmlessly during a siege which lasted for ninety inglorious minutes.

THE boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, peaceful since the colonial days of religious persecution, was the scene of a determined blockade by two thousand striking truckmen of the smaller state. Trucks were seized or turned back; one was burned as it crossed the state line.

Elsewhere through the nation the contagion led to a widespread epidemic of strikes, coal miners and hosiery workers in Pennsylvania, shoe makers in New York and Boston, Woolworth salesgirls in Detroit and New York, children movie spectators in Texas, boat builders in Connecticut, printers in Ohio, automobile workers in Wisconsin, and two thousand "youth conference marchers" who flopped down on the White House driveway.

Abroad, Hungarian miners refused to leave their mine shafts, engaged in a macabre underground struggle from which a few retreated with bruised and bloody

heads. In Ontario, foundry workers went out on a strike contested by non-strikers. Japanese merchant marine officers struck as a protest against alleged disrespect of the owners towards the Emperor. Geisha girls sat down in a Buddhist temple on a mountain top near Osaka, holding out for recognition of their guild, and the right of "autonomy," or the privilege of turning thumbs down on unsuitable gentlemen entertainees. In Irthlingborough, England, three hundred laundry girls struck in protest against the transfer of their handsome young foreman, chanted "We want Ernie." In Cairo, Egypt, monks of the Coptic Christian Monastery of St. Mary's struck as an expression of distaste for their abbot.

One saving factor in the American labor conflict has proved to be the difficulty of starting a bitter class struggle in a land where class is taken as a matter of economic accident rather than one of permanence and passion. This was illustrated by an owner-manager who invited his strikers on a mass rabbit hunt; by Brooklyn bosses who shared their employees' night vigil during a sit-down strike by playing poker with them in the company's office, acquired their point of view as well



as some of their small change, and offered a settlement satisfactory to both sides over the morning coffee.

Most forthright figure on either side was Walter W. Fry, a manufacturer of automobile seat covers. When his force sat down, he moved into his office with a folding cot, notified his erstwhile workers that he would refuse to continue as the company's head salesman unless they agreed to stick at their jobs. After a four-day deadlock, the workers' spokesman announced that "We sat with Mr. Fry and worked out an agreement satisfactory to both sides and we agreed to make no statement as to terms." Other small manufacturers throughout the country acclaimed the peaceful outcome of management's first strike, agreed that Fry had something.

Progress of C. I. O.

THE AMERICAN steel industry employs a half-million men. Of these, half work for the United States Steel Corporation; and half of U.S. Steel's men have jobs in its biggest subsidiary, the Carnegie-

Illinois Steel Corporation. Carnegie-Illinois therefore accounts for a quarter of America's steel labor, beside being the largest steel producing company in the whole world.

So when John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, won the right to represent Carnegie-Illinois employees in their dealings with their bosses, he had made an important step in his program for unionizing the steel industry. More tangible for the reputedly large number of employees who have not joined forces with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the C.I.O. union, was the simultaneous announcement of substantial increases in pay, and a reduction in working hours.

The preliminary contract, signed by Benjamin F. Fairless, president of Carnegie-Illinois, contains the following points: 1. The company recognizes the steel workers' organizing committee as the collective bargaining committee for employees who are members of the union, and promises not to interfere with employees who wish to become members of the union; the union agrees not to intimidate or coerce employees into joining, and not to solicit memberships on company time or property. 2. All employees formerly receiving less than \$4.20 a day will receive an increase of ten cents per hour, with equitable adjustment for other classes of workers. 3. The company establishes the eight hour day, and the forty hour week. Time and one-half shall be paid for work of more than eight hours a day, or more than forty hours in a week.

The company took occasion later to explain that the recognition granted the C.I.O. was not exclusive, and that exclusive recognition would not be given any organization. Its own employee representation plan ("company union," to orthodox union members) would remain in full operation, as "the spokesman for those of the employees who prefer that method of collective bargaining which has proved so mutually satisfactory throughout its existence."

LABOR took this development as the season's major victory. The C.I.O. announced an increase in membership to two million, double the number of members in the ten unions which split off from the A.F.L. last year. The Federation, with its 2,750,000 members, is still the numerically strongest organization in labor; but it is a long time since it has effected a coup comparable with this drive on steel. So strong has the feeling between the two camps become that William Green, president of the A.F.L., cheerfully discounted the importance of the Lewis victory, as "a tacit recognition of company unions," and added, "Neither side, either the companies or the C.I.O., attempted to invoke the national labor act provisions to determine the sole bargaining agent. Only in such union recog-

dition and in no other way can the co-operative industrial relationship between companies and workers be improved."

The Federation's general staff, recognizing in the C.I.O. a more aggressive foe than the "economic royalists" have ever been, rallied its organizers for a counter-offensive among six important labor groups: steel, aluminum, cereal, flour, cement, and gasoline station workers. Meanwhile, the C.I.O. officers, flushed with their first successes, planned to add the textile industry to their program for organization, recognition, wage increases, and reduced working hours.

The C.I.O. formula of industrial organization, embracing all employees within an industry without respect to crafts or trades, appears to hold the stronger appeal. At Lebanon, Pennsylvania, strikers in the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation applauded a speaker who said, "We're burying the company union," and voted to demand recognition for the C.I.O. union. The Bethlehem company had already, along with Republic, Youngstown, National, and Inland Steel, made substantially the same wage and hour concessions as Carnegie-Illinois. The All-Canadian Conference of the Amalgamated Workers of America, in session at Montreal, approved a motion to form a branch of the C.I.O.

Wage increases in the steel industry have been estimated as totaling a hundred million dollars a year. The adoption of the forty hour week is expected to necessitate the employment of 80,000 to 100,000 additional men, to produce the



tonnage of steel which the industry is now turning out.

Mr. Lewis' organization advanced on still another front, as Gerard Swope, president of General Electric, announced that his company was ready to negotiate with the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, a union affiliated with the C.I.O. The union has demanded a wage increase of 10 cents an hour for workers; the establishment of a 10 per cent bonus system; and elimination of "group incentives," leading to a step-up of production.

In Detroit, officials of the General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America met to discuss matters left unsettled in the peace treaty of February. Important among these was the union's proposal of a thirty-hour week, with five days of six hours each. On this subject the negotiators appeared to have made little headway.

THE Government had played a conspicuously small part in the wave of sit-down strikes. Its first important entrance into the field came with a decision of the National Labor Relations Board, "cracking down" in the best Johnsonian manner on the Remington Rand Company.

The company was charged with "wholesale violations" of the labor relations act, and with having practised "ruthless strike-breaking methods." Its president was ordered to reinstate 6,000 employees, on strike at six of its plants; and was specifically directed to recognize as the employees' sole collective bargaining agency the Remington Rand Joint Protective Board of District Council Office Equipment Workers.

The list of charges, long and precise, included the use of spies, missionaries, strike-breaking agencies, threats to move plants, discharge of union leaders, and "a callous imperturbable disregard of the rights of its employees that is medieval in its assumption of power over the lives of the men and shocking in its concept of the

status of the modern industrial worker."

The company, in a formal legal reply, indicated its intention of questioning the authority of the Labor Board.

It's Ford's Idea

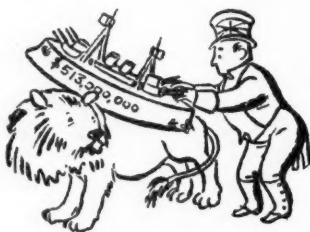
DOWN in Georgia, fifteen miles from Savannah, Henry Ford is trying-out his dream of an industrial community surrounded by farms. In Michigan he has encouraged his workmen to grow vegetables; in Georgia he will teach the surplus agricultural population how to make automobile parts. It happens that Mr. Ford's winter home is nearby; and he had previously supplied the community with a manual-arts school that will soon be turning out skilled mechanics in a region that formerly knew only farming, fishing, and lumbering. Now he will build a factory to make parts. His school will teach agriculture as well as industry, for the plan visions a utopian balance of farm and factory.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BRITAIN is aroused. Flouted at every turn by assertive leadership at Berlin and Rome, the government of Stanley Baldwin lays bold plans. "We are re-arming to defend the peace of the world," says Minister for Defense Coordination, Sir Thomas Inskip. A five-year program has been mapped, calling for 7½ billions of dollars, of which 2 billions will be borrowed money.

For their navy the British will spend 513 million dollars, which is 115 more than was provided for the current year. For their army they will spend 402 million and for their air force 404 million. Altogether it approximates 1½ billion dollars for a single year of peace-time defense, roughly a 50 per cent increase.

Conspicuous in the naval plans are three battleships (in addition to two provided for last year and just laid down), two aircraft carriers, five heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, sixteen destroyers, and seven submarines. Air plans call for 1,500 first-line planes by this summer,



with 1,750 later on, and for the training of 2,500 additional pilots.

All in all, the British taxpayer's Parliament will be authorizing nearly 5 billions

for carrying on the government and defense, a peace-time record. As a result of the proposed 2-billion-dollar borrowing for defense, British 2½ per cent consols, that sold as high as 94 last year, could be bought for 77 last month.

CANADA's province of Alberta is not destined to be a laboratory for the financial-utopia idea called "social credit." At least Premier William Aberhart, after eighteen months in office, admits defeat in his scheme to pay \$25 monthly dividends to all adults. Nobody ever got the first \$25.

But the Premier is a man of his word, and a promise is a promise. So he offers to resign. There are only two strings to the offer. One is that the vote be taken after three more months. The other is that you cannot vote unless you believe in social credit; that is, unless you are a registered member of the organization.

Meanwhile Aberhart's new deal has its own supreme-court worries; for the high court of the province in February declared unconstitutional the law which his followers passed reducing interest rates on Alberta bonds from 4½, 5, or 6 per cent to 2½ per cent. Dispatches did not say how old the judges are. Alberta 6 per cent bonds are selling at 69 on the Montreal exchange.

Aberhart is a 59-year-old evangelist and school teacher, elected Premier in August 1935. He has adopted the radio method of reaching the people, but instead of fire-side talks he speaks from the pulpit, on Sunday afternoons, in the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute. He still dominates his legislature.

THE BRITISH imperial coronation comes in May, but Ireland goes on forever. Here is the least enthusiastic dominion, traditional friend of England's enemies at any given time. In 1937, for instance, since England inclines to the side of the Spanish loyalists, Ireland leans to the rebels; and Irish blueshirt volunteers have been serving with Franco and his Germans and Italians.

The Irish Free State does not fully withdraw from the British Empire chiefly because it wishes to unite with Northern Ireland, which remains a part of Great Britain. The Free State has 3 million people and is largely Catholic; Northern Ireland, which contains militant Ulster, is two-thirds Protestant. Belfast, northern capital, is famed for its ship-building and textiles; the Free State is mostly peasant agrarian.

Up to this point the capitalist lords of Belfast have been ultra-imperial, and have vigorously opposed union with Dublin, Free State capital. But the class-struggle has come increasingly to industrial Northern Ireland, where economic conditions have been bad. The Belfast manufacturers now are threatened by their own organized labor. This may make for a change of attitude, for union with the Free State would mean that radical Belfast votes would be overwhelmed by the conservative farm-vote of the Free State. Thus may modern economics alter the old religious division of Ireland. Within the Free State President De Valera holds a central position. To the right of him are O'Duffy's fascist blueshirts, who desire a fascist church republic as in Portugal or Austria. To the left of him is the radical Irish Republican Army, which is not an army but a movement. On the extreme left are the communists, few in numbers, with some brainy leaders. The Irish regular army—German uniformed—numbers 7,000. The Free State tricolor flag is prophetic; it has an orange stripe—Protestant symbol—as it waves toward Belfast in inviting fashion. Incidentally, the Catholic Free State is a model of religious toleration and coöperation between sects. Old age is gradually engulfing the anti-unionists of Belfast.

France and Germany

FRANCE under Premier Leon Blum took two bold financial steps last month to check the declining franc and the continuing flight of gold. One was the appeal for subscriptions to a 10½-billion-franc defense loan (\$480,000,000), offered in instalments. The other was a decision to reduce by 6 billion francs (\$272,000,000) the expenditures for this year.

After the franc was devalued in September it was worth \$4.67 in our own devalued currency, and it was maintained close to that level by English-French-American stabilization funds. Last month, however, its exchange value was permitted to drop, indicating that the French gov-

ernment might wish to peg it nearer the low limit provided in the September law, which is \$4.35.

It has been estimated that 4½ billions of dollars had fled from France, or gone into hiding. Too much of this "hot money" had come to the United States. What France needs more than anything else is a return of the tourist, kept away first by a franc that was too expensive and now by rising prices.

The 10-billion-franc loan offered subscribers a guaranty in foreign currency, and there was hope that subscriptions would come from Great Britain and the United States. Our Johnson Act prohibits loans to governments in default on war debt payments. There was some attempt to find a loophole in that barrier, but it was abandoned as a result of adverse public opinion.

More important than the loan, of course, was the implied admission of defeat by Socialist Premier Blum for his new deal program. Dropping 272 million dollars from budgetary estimates means a return to routine ideas in government. The Premier still had to meet his left-wing followers in the Chamber. Already he had begged labor not to ask for more wage increases, for France is even now caught in the vicious circle of higher prices and rising wages. Which came first: the hen, or the egg?

Germany's financial plight grows worse rather than better. As of March 1, all trading in foreign securities was discontinued by government decree. The owner now may hoard his certificates (the death penalty already exists for hoarders of gold and foreign exchange) or sell them to the Reichsbank for paper marks. Thus the government obtains cash to purchase necessities abroad. Our own S. E. C. referred last month to a secret debt of approximately \$2,000,000,000 in unrecorded obligations of the German government. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune reports an all-day search through Berlin's leading stores, to discover that the biggest supply of table silver in the same pattern was a dozen forks and a dozen spoons. Prices of necessities, the same correspondent stated, are not allowed to rise; but the use of substitutes, as in war time, brings the same result. Soap costs no more than it did, but three times as many cakes must be used on washday. Paint costs no more, and makes as good-looking a job; but it soon becomes shabby. Shoe soling costs no more, but the leather isn't what it used to be. Germans live on these things, and on hope.

SOME PEOPLE think that Hitler's next fell push will come against enlightened little Czechoslovakia—following his Rhineland coup of 1936 and his Spanish escapade of 1936-37. This polyglot land is badly situated, an enclave with Germany to the north and west, German Austria and hostile Hungary to the south. The Czechs have an alliance with Russia, but

there is no land-connection between the two. A connecting railway line across northern Rumania has not been completed. The western Czech air-bases, however, might be of use to Russia in a war against Germany.

Hitler's alleged grievance is the German minority—3½ million—in Czechoslovakia. When that country was created by the Allies in 1919, it was intended to be a trilingual federation like Switzerland, with Czech, Slovak, and German as official tongues. But Slovaks are only country-cousins of the dominant urban Czechs; and the German minority—though well treated—never achieved the promised equality. A man named Konrad Henlein arose in 1934 and united two-thirds of Czechoslovakia's Germans into a powerful nazi opposition party; the other liberal third of Germans perhaps



prefer the democratic state under Presidents Masaryk and Benes. (Three of these liberal Germans are today in the Czech cabinet.)

Hitler demands that Czechoslovakia sever its Russian alliance, and grant home-rule to Henlein's Germans of the Sudeten mountain region in industrial North Bohemia. The Czechs fear that Sudeten home-rule would be a first-step to Sudeten union with Germany, which Henlein doubtless desires. The German press is filled with anti-Czech propaganda, denouncing the Czech political leaders as dangerous reds, just as they have labelled the Spanish loyalist leaders. The Czechs, to date, have kept their heads; but their German minority unquestionably does have grievances.

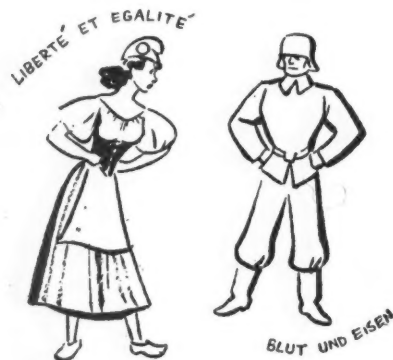
Czechoslovakia has 15 million high-grade people. Numerically they rank in the following order: Czechs, Germans, Slovaks, Magyars, Ruthenians, Jews. The army totals 200,000, equipped by the vast armament firm of Skoda at Pilsen. Here is the only democracy left in the world between the River Rhine and the Pacific Ocean. But the German minority does not want democracy; it evidently wants Hitler & Henlein.

FRANCE AND GERMANY are, culturally and historically, the pick of European countries. They glared at each other in the Thirty Years War, under Louis XIV and Napoleon, in 1870 and 1914, and in between. Still they glare in 1937.

In 1914 it was merely France against Germany, as such. Both were liberal enough, and national rivalry was the only issue. In 1937 the national rivalry con-

tinues as heretofore, but in addition there is a clash of philosophical ideas. For republican France is under a pinky left-wing government of Radicals, Socialists, and Communists, led by the Jewish Premier Leon Blum; while "republican" Germany is dominated by the Aryan Dictator Adolf Hitler and his party of hard-boiled nazis, anti-semitic and anti-leftist.

France has a rather old-fashioned army of 400,000 men in home occupation, the



Maginot line of steel and concrete fortifications stretching from Belgium to Switzerland, and a batch of mandated colonies lost by Germany in 1919. She favors a collective form of security, whereby all countries would combine to combat any given aggressor-nation, i.e. Germany. Her air-force is strong; her morale is a bit weak despite the well-wishing of a large part of the world. Colonial North Africa is a potent source of French military manpower.

Germany has a brand-new motorized and mechanized army of a million—professionals, conscripts, storm-troopers—with marvelous four-lane strategic highways for the quick movement of troops. She is out for what she can get; has already remilitarized her Rhineland sector facing France and the Maginot fort-line. Germany has 66 million excited people; France has only a calm 42 million. Hitler dislikes the idea of collective security, and prefers bilateral agreements with individual countries so that his style will not be cramped. His air-force is on the up and up. Exact figures are unavailable—perhaps 2,500 planes.

All Frenchmen are patriotic, very much including the Paris communists. A four-year military plan has been initiated, at a cost of nearly a billion dollars, to meet the German bogey. Some 15,000 new specialists and professionals will reinforce the French army, which is largely conscript. Hitler's compulsory six-month labor-service for young people will be matched by a French boy-training in militaristics. The French air-force has been increased by a third since last May, and is still on the build at a fast pace. The goal is said to be 4,000 modern planes under youthful leadership. Gas-masks have been made available for all French citizens.

The Maginot fort-line will be extended

behind Belgium and Switzerland—from Dunkirk on the Channel to the Jura mountains—lest Germany attempt a flanking movement. Four highly mechanized army divisions have been planned or organized to match the motorized nazis. Munitions sections of the famous Schneider-Creusot and other steel works have been nationalized to ensure efficiency and step-up production, and to prevent such concerns from involving France in foreign complications as heretofore.

Spanish War

IN SUPREME command of the Spanish loyalist forces defending Madrid is General Jose Miaja—Miaja the Magnificent. His wife, nine children, two grandchildren, two sons-in-law are in the hands of Franco's rebels—most of them in African jails. His son was wounded and captured at Talavera; his nephew, Segundo Miaja, is his military aide at Madrid. General Miaja is 57. He wears gold-rimmed glasses, has kind eyes.

He works daily from seven in the morning till ten at night; eats once a day; in the evening drinks malted-milk. He was born at Eibar in the northern Basque country, where his peasant family were hereditary members of an ancient armorer's guild. Eibar, like Toledo, is a mediævally primitive steel-center of sword-makers. Young Jose entered the Infantry Academy from Oviedo in the old days, served in the disastrous African campaigns, received command of the San Fernando regiment. He was a pillar of the boycott movement, turned down a proffered ministerial post.

Eight years ago he became a general, under the defunct monarchy; but he welcomed the Spanish republic of 1931, for he had never forgotten his humble origin and democratic background. In the civil war he has served at Valencia, Albacete, on the Cordoba front. With the help of the Austro-Canadian Kleber, he saved Madrid from the mad rebel rush of October, 1936.

Great has been the disunity in the loyalist ranks at Madrid. Radicals of different schools have squabbled with each other, and with Catholics and liberals. Miaja is not a party man. He is, instead, a reputable professional soldier who is loyal to the legally constituted Spanish republic whose capital is now at Valencia. Deeply he feels the loss of his large family; his brow is furrowed as he plans the city defense. The new unified command under such a man is of outstanding importance. Miaja is a rare specimen: a native Spaniard and a capable military man at one and the same time.

He sits in the War Ministry at Madrid, which faces the Bank of Spain. But he is no sitter-inner by habit. Recently he broke his arm in a motor wreck under fire at the front. Says he: "I am the people of Madrid."

For four months the defenders of Ma-

drid had withstood assault, and in mid-March they were girding their loins for a new offensive that was expected to be the most severe of all. They will sorely miss the boat-load of rebuilt American planes and motors which left a Mexican port in February and never reached Spain. An insurgent cruiser met the unfortunate freighter—*Mar Cantabrico*, camouflaged and carrying a cargo worth \$2,700,000—and captured it whole.

INTERESTING parallels in our own Civil War and that of Spain will be found in the following paragraphs. If the reader substitutes less than a dozen words (those in parentheses) he will find an account of our conflict of seventy-odd years ago.

One of the bloodiest of civil wars resulted from the national election of 1936 (1860), which brought to power President Azana (Lincoln). The radical Republicans triumphed at the polls, men dubbed "reds" ("blacks") and "communists" ("abolitionists") by their more conservative opponents.

Defeated in the election were the great holders of land (slaves), whose viewpoint was in many respects semi-feudal. These magnates resorted to military revolt, and were called "rebels" by those loyal to the legally elected central-government. The civil war opened promptly as rebels captured Cadiz (Sumter). A high percentage of regular army officers adhered to the rebel cause, while the rank-and-file were mainly true to the President. The country was divided against itself as rebels controlled the West (South) and loyalists held the East (North). In the course of the war the Republican government issued a radical economic proclamation, dated 1937 (1863). By and large, outnumbered rebels fought better than the more numerous loyalists.

Foreign countries were keenly interested in the course of the war, and actively aided and abetted the so-called rebels; foreign volunteers were present in both armies. Russia and the British and French liberals were strongly in sympathy with Valencia (Washington); Tories of the world-at-large inclined to the rebel leaders of Burgos (Richmond). There were frightful atrocities attributed to both fighting sides. History has a peculiar habit of repeating itself.

Capital Punishment

AMERICA PREFERS electrocution; England, hanging; France, the guillotine; Germany, the headsman's ax; Russia, the firing-squad. In "progressive" Estonia you have an optional choice between suicide, hanging, or the poison-cup a la Soc-rates. . . .

Capital punishment is booming in the world today, but along new lines. For civil crimes such as murder or horse-stealing it is definitely on the decline; a century ago the lethal penal laws were so severe as to shock the present-day stu-

dent, especially in smug Old England and Old Scotland. Let us quote, for an instance, Robert Ingersoll:

"About the beginning of the nineteenth century, a boy by the name of Thomas Aikenhead was indicted and tried at Edinburgh for having denied the inspiration of the Scriptures, and for having, on several occasions, when cold, wished himself in hell that he might get warm. Notwithstanding the poor boy recanted and begged for mercy, he was found guilty and hanged. His body was thrown in a hole at the foot of the scaffold and covered with stones."

Nowadays it is very different. In this age of extreme nationalism, *political* crimes—opposition to dictators—have become the most prolific cause of executions. Political protests are not crimes in free democracies; but in dictatorial countries they far outweigh such trivialities as murder, rape, or kidnaping. "Humane" Russia, Italy, Austria, Hungary, and most Central and South American states have *no* death-penalty, legally speaking; yet many have been executed in these countries for political offenses against the authoritarian state. "Backward" England, France, and America retain the death-penalty for murder, but leave unscathed their fascists, trotskymen, or other radicals. (Nazi Germany—most



ruthless of all—executes freely for political and civil crimes alike. There is some agitation there for execution by compulsory suicide.)

There is, however, an "honor-list" of small countries which really have no death-penalty, civil or political. This includes Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium—just the countries one would expect. They are democratic, grant the right of political opposition, also feel that the death-penalty is not a deterrent in matters of civil crime. Rumania, Portugal, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania have no death-penalty in theory, but are open to question when it comes to practice. Russia hands out only 10 years in jail for non-political murder; but consider the long death-lists in her conspiracy trials.

Sidelights

WHAT is the status of present-day Russia? The ruling party calls itself "communist"; the government label is "socialist"; the actual economic functioning is state-capitalist. There is a new "democratic" constitution; but the per-

sonal dictatorship of Stalin is the dominant factor at Moscow.

Stalin is moderate, home-abiding, and strongly nationalist. He is the exact reverse of Trotsky, the Old Bolshevik, in all these respects. It may be said, without fear or favor, that Russia has become a "red" fascist country; that she has a set-up increasingly similar to her hated rivals, fascist Germany and Italy. Fascism has three definite earmarks: a superman dictator, an ultra-nationalist policy, and a more or less stringent state control over economics. Russia, 1937 model, resembles Berlin and Rome in all three respects, although her social-reform program is much more marked.

As a matter of fact, some of Stalin's associates were *whites* in the Russian civil war of 1918-21; the most radical of the old-time reds were victims in the recent conspiracy trials. Napoleon harnessed moderate reds and reconciled whites to his imperial state chariot after 1804. The Napoleonic Stalin has set the clock back as history repeats itself in 1937. Hitler's nazis rant about dangerous leftists; but all they have to rant about, in truth, are some frightened Spanish anarchists and the still-radical Trotsky-in-Mexico.

Following the impetuous February bombing of "stricken" Viceroy Graziani in Addis Ababa, there were hundreds executed by the Italian military machine which holds Mussolini's new empire under foot. Italians are generally humane in their fighting and colonial methods, and Graziani's drastic action startled the international critics.

Ras Desta Demtu, son-in-law of the emperor Haile Selassie, was captured in the field after a swift battle, and summarily shot by the victors. This last independent "ras", or feudal duke, had held out against the Italians since the taking of the Ethiopian capital-city in May, 1936, and his conquest and execution virtually end organized resistance to the mechan-

ized Roman Wolf, fascist national symbol. The shooting of an independent Ethiopian, fighting for his country's freedom as he had a legal right to do, is contrary to the rules of warfare. Graziani's reputation for toughness, however, is nothing new to those who have followed his career.

Desta Demtu was considered a high-class plucky fellow, which most of the Ethiopian feudality were not. He came to America as special ambassador in 1933. His wife and young children are now in English exile, overwhelmed by tragedy.

AUSTRIA entertains Konstantin von Neurath, German foreign minister—a courtesy call, perhaps more—and all Austria is again divided into three parties. Local nazis seized the occasion to demonstrate, 100,000 strong, in favor of union with Germany and its Austrian-born Hitler. Street fighting resulted between these zealots and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's independence cohorts known as The Fatherland Front, and von Neurath's two-day sojourn in Vienna was a continuous riot. The nazis' greatest obstacle is not the present government but the monarchist group that would at the drop of a hat restore Hapsburg Otto to the Austrian throne. Of this design the Chancellor himself is at times under suspicion, likewise Mussolini.

Japan under its new premier, General Senjuro Hayashi, is busy marking time. The post of foreign minister is taken by Naotake Sato, recently ambassador to France; but first he passes under the scrutiny of another cabinet general, Sugiyama, War Minister. Tokyo papers declare that the new regime will abandon the demands made upon China, substituting cordial relations for threats of force. Lower tariff rates and an air service will be Hayashi's principal objectives, instead of his predecessor's passion for severing five provinces of northern China and for an extraordinary censorship of anti-Japanese agitation.

BUSINESS

NOVEMBER and December belonged to the capitalist. February and March belonged to labor. Both periods taken together mark the merging of the recovery movement into what has all the earmarks of a boom—minor recessions and soft spots always excepted.

News of business and finance made the front pages in the closing months of last year through cash dividend distributions, to ownership, that merit the current colloquialism "high, wide, and handsome." And nothing else so fittingly describes the subsequent movement, still under way, that gains for labor an increasing measure of reward for its share in production.

Our parallel goes farther, for it is per-

missible to wonder how much larger those cash dividends were as a result of Franklin Roosevelt's unorthodox tax on undistributed corporate earnings, and how much greater are the wage increases as a result of John L. Lewis' unorthodox seizure of labor leadership.

With unerring judgment this new deal in labor struck first at the automobile industry, which had led the field in business recovery and achieved in 1936 a production volume second only to 1929. Sitting-down on the production line in General Motors plants, highly illegal, found management and public authorities hesitant to use force.

Labor interpreted the ultimate compro-

mise as a victory and its leadership moved swiftly to another vulnerable sphere of action, the steel industry. Steel, like motors, had found 1936 to be its best year since 1929 in tonnage output; and the barometer of unfilled orders is still rising. It is not surprising, therefore, that the steel barons yielded without a struggle, granting wage increases and a 40-hour week. A snowball was rolling downhill.

Automobile production in the first two months of 1937 was estimated by *Cram's Reports* as 774,000 passenger cars and trucks, in the same months of 1936 it was 678,000. This gain in spite of strikes. The market value of Chrysler shares on March 16, 1937, was \$128; a year before it was \$95.

Steel production in mid-March was running at 89 per cent of capacity, the highest level since September, 1929. A year ago production was at 60 per cent of capacity. The market value of Steel common shares on March 16, 1937, was \$122; a year earlier, \$64.

Labor plainly struck at a psychological moment, by accident or design. But when wage demands occur—as they inevitably will—in industries not so blessed with current profits, the problem hardly will be solved so easily.

Up Goes the Cost

HIGHER wages for steel workers mean a higher price for steel; and the largest producer—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation—raised its prices by \$3 to \$8 a ton on March 4, two days after the wage settlement. If automobile makers pay more for steel that goes into bodies, frames, wheels, and engines, and more for labor, "it must follow, as the night the day," that the price of automobiles to the consumer will rise materially. The vicious circle of higher prices and wages returns.

Within the past year wholesale commodity prices have advanced from 79.9 per cent of 1926 normal to 86.1 per cent on February 27, 1937, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index. It is the highest figure reached in seven years, carrying us back to the first half-year of depression. In the same week of 1933 the index stood at 59.6 per cent. Thus a well-rounded assortment of commodities purchased at wholesale for \$59.60 four years ago will now cost \$86.10.

Retail prices, which so closely affect the average family as to be called "the cost of living", are also climbing. Clothing, food, fuel, light, housing, and sundries which cost \$71.70 in April 1933 cost \$83.90 in January 1936 and \$86.90 in January 1937, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Commodity price rises that have marked the past few months are in many instances due to the mad race for armed defense abroad. Copper, for example, that sold at 9¼ cents a pound a year ago, cost 16¼ cents on March 16. Lead had advanced from 4.6 cents a pound to

7.75, tin from 48 cents to 65 cents. Cotton, also a war commodity, had moved forward in the year from 11½ cents a pound to 15 cents, and wheat from \$1.28 a bushel to \$1.58. Never before in peace time has there been such a demand for war materials. It promotes prosperity, but inevitably advances the moment of collapse.

That business has achieved normalcy, at least, is further indicated by the barom-



eter of cars-of-revenue-freight-loaded. Here the measuring-stick is a ten-year average, 1927 to 1936 inclusive. We find that car-loadings were running at 100 per cent of normal in the first week of March. The figures for February in each of the last three years are:

February 1937	2,778,255 cars
February 1936	2,512,137 cars
February 1935	2,330,492 cars

It is a 19 per cent increase in two years.

Production of crude oil reaches a new all-time high for two successive weeks as these lines are written—approximately 3.3 million barrels a day, compared with 2.8 million in the same weeks of 1936. Electric power production is at approximately 2.2 billion kilowatt hours weekly, compared with 1.9 billion a year earlier.

If any recognized barometer of industry was falling in mid-March 1937, or failing to rise, the fact escaped our notice.

SCIENCE

RADIO engineers have devised apparatus for measuring the number of receiving sets tuned to a particular station; the same device can also be used by the listener to record a yes or no vote on any question posed by the announcer—or, possibly, to express approval or disapproval of the entire program.

The basis of the invention is the fact that a musical reed vibrates to its own particular sound tone. In a unit measuring three by three by four inches, Nevil Monroe Hopkins, a prominent power engineer, has placed the vibrating reed, a small electric clock motor, four tiny "reactor" coils, and a series of electrical contact points mounted on a disc turned by the clock motor. A broadcasting station can send out a sustained sound tone, actuating the reeds in the listeners' receiving sets, and closing the electrical circuit. This starts the motor, and, one after an-

Williams' Millions

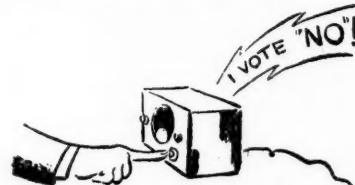
THIRTY years ago Harrison Williams organized the American Gas and Electric Company, beginning a career as public utility executive that in 1929 found him in control—or gave him "an influence on management", as he puts it—of utilities with assets of nearly three billion dollars. Yet the average wide-awake man never heard of Mr. Williams. His name is familiar because his wife was twice voted America's best-dressed woman, by Paris experts. A hearing conducted by the Securities and Exchange Commission brings the success-story to light but leaves even the experts amazed. It is a story of pyramided holding companies, of an investment of \$2,000,000 that brought cash dividends of \$2,000,000 and \$27,000,000 more cash through the sale of part of the holdings, and leaves the investor still a power in the utilities industry. The top company in the pyramid, Central States Electric Corporation, of which Mr. Williams owned 90 per cent, was worth \$680,000,000 (based on its market price per share) when the bubble burst in 1929. Mr. Williams himself, according to S.E.C. statisticians, was "worth" in the neighborhood of \$612,000,000.

What the commission seeks to demonstrate is that \$100 invested in 1923 in North American Company (the operating company) grew in market value to \$1600 at the boom high, while \$100 invested in Central States Electric Corporation (the holding company) grew in market value to \$54,000.

There was nothing fraudulent or even improper in these operations; but the S.E.C. may be expected to recommend that it never can happen again. There will be new holding-company legislation.

other, the contact points on the disc put the reactor coils in circuit.

The coils act as a "wattless load" on the power lines operating the radio sets. That is, their effect on the lines would not disturb the ordinary electric meters; but would be recorded on a special meter installed at the power house. Since the in-



crement from each set would be uniform, the engineers could determine the total number of sets in operation.

By the addition of "yes" and "no" push buttons on his set, the listener could

record his vote—the differences in the load on the special meter indicating the number of yeas and nays. Important as this development is from a scientific standpoint, its political and even cultural implications are still more important. Radio advertisers will be provided with a check on the number of listeners reached; crooners can be rated by the number of sets which they drive off the station; expressions of opinion on political issues could be obtained immediately, while listeners were still under the spell of a radio orator—and checked, the following morning, by the opposition.

A smokeless world has at last been made theoretically possible by the development of a practical type of electrostatic precipitator, demonstrated before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The new device gives dust particles in the air an electric charge which, as they float on, attracts them to plates charged with an opposite current. Air thus treated is freed of 99.5 percent of its former dust. Definite relief for hay fever sufferers is seen in a general application of the device.

A "window" was cut into the petrified tissues of the heart of Benn Moore, 23, by Dr. Claude S. Beck of Cleveland. The successful two-hour operation was performed in San Francisco. A calcified pericardial sac was hardening about Moore's heart, constricting the flow of blood; the "window" relieved the pressure. Dr. Beck is the first surgeon ever to attempt such an operation.

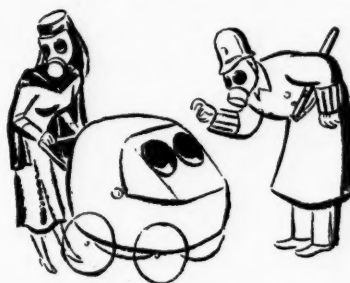
A SLEEPER bus, huge, light in weight, has been built by coöperative efforts of four American companies for the Beyrouth, Damascus, and Baghdad run across the Syrian desert. The Nairn Transport Company, Ltd., purchaser of the new vehicle, has successfully operated a fleet of buses between these cities for several years. The new equipment, sleeping fourteen passengers, is a tractor-trailer outfit powered by a 150 horsepower Cummins Diesel engine. The tractor was built by the combined efforts of White Motor Truck and the Van Dorn Iron Works; the trailer was constructed by the Edward G. Budd Company. Completely air-conditioned, it is equipped with two dressing rooms and running water. Built of stainless steel, the bus weighs 28,000 pounds and is 57 feet, 6 inches long. With a maximum speed of 65 miles per hour, it is expected to make the 600-mile desert trip in 15 hours.

Robot lightships, operated by shore radios, are under development by the United States Lighthouse service. Present plans foresee a chain of such ships strung out along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The *St. Clair*, 160-ton robot lightship stationed in Lake St. Clair between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, has turned in a very good record during its first year of operation.

Completely automatic in fair weather, the *St. Clair* rings its bell every 20 seconds, sends out a radio beacon giving ships their bearings for 15 minutes out of every hour, turns on a powerful electric lamp at night—keeping time with the seasons.

Failure of electricity automatically lights an acetylene lamp. In bad weather, as in fog, the shore operator takes over control. With the press of a button on shore, a fog horn on the ship sets up its wail, the radio-beacon signal goes on a full time basis. All equipment is installed in pairs, so that one set can take over if the other fails. Breakdown of any mechanism is automatically indicated on the control board ashore.

Gas is on the British brain these days, with drills, alarms, warnings, and free issues of masks as part of the governmental propaganda for rearmament. There are even



contraptions for dogs and horses—the *lares* and *penates* of England—but babies are a problem.

For this reason a Rube Goldberg technique has been brought into play for infantile protectionism. Gas-proof baby-carriages are to be made commercially available, and are now on triumphant display. The Goldberg ideology functions as follows:

A metal cover fits over the carriage. A hand-operated bellows draws in air through a purifying unit; pressure higher than

atmospheric ditto prevents gas from reaching the baby. A glass window in the carriage keeps the infant on display for the proud view of a gas-masked public with goggly eyes.

Meanwhile the British Red Cross gladly demonstrates how the ordinary householder, John Q. Bull, can keep his dwelling gas-proof by means of newspapers—*London Times* preferred—and blankets. Incidentally, gas and airplanes have been proved singularly ineffective in the grim testing-laboratory of warworn Spain; but the right little, tight little island continues to mask as if in carnival spirit. It gives the natives a sort of tender, ogling look.

DYMAXION is a house which can be ordered at three o'clock for occupancy at dinner. Buckminster Fuller, sometime Harvard student, textile mill machinery expert, salesman, accountant, radio technician, thinker, and designer of the hurry-up home, had previously invented an automobile of the same name, and quite as unconventional.

The Dymaxion home is constructed about a central steel mast, surmounted by a cellulose cone. The mast contains the lighting and heating elements of the house; the cone permits full entry to all the rays of the sun which, once within the house, are reflected by polished metal surfaces into practically every corner.

There is no plumbing—Mr. Fuller would have water delivered as milk is today. For baths, use would be made of a fog gun spraying the body with a mixture of compressed air, atomized water, and a very small amount of solvent. All refuse and waste, dry packaged, would be turned into methane gas, which would then be employed to run generators supplying light and heat.

Cooking would be done in a couple of minutes by literally stewing the food in its own juice, aided by a partial vacuum. All shelves revolve; rooms are to be of cotton fabric; floors pneumatic.

EDUCATION

AGE RETIREMENT for teachers, in a symposium conducted by the *New York Times*, is discussed by six educators. John Dewey, Columbia University, declares for 70, says that 65 is too young. But retirement gives younger men their chance and does get rid of "dead wood".

Ned H. Dearborn, New York University, thinks 65 is a fair age, but dislikes the possibility of an arbitrary rule cutting off the work of some great teacher. Suggesting that student opinion should decide whether an instructor is capable, at any certain age, of continuing with his teaching, Mr. Dearborn eliminates alumni opinion on the basis of its over-sentimentality, and trustee opinion because trustees

are not close enough to the realities of the situation.

Harold Rugg, Teachers College, Columbia University, states a "democratic theory". He would have the retirement age coming at the time of "threatened cessation of maturing of power and understanding, of continued growth, creative analysis and interpretation, of contribution to institution and society". This age should be determined by a jury of the teacher's peers—those who understand him and the needs of his job.

George D. Strayer, Teachers College, Columbia University, thinks 65, an age when men are still in full intellectual and physical power, is the right age. Most

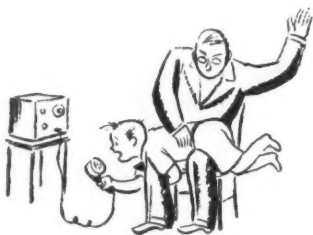
teachers can still find, after retirement, plenty of work to do in their fields. More harm than good is done by keeping instructors after the age of 65.

Lester Dix, Lincoln School, Teachers College, believes that the age lies in a compromise between the welfare of the individual and the welfare of the institution. Adequate retirement pension is necessary. A system whereby a teacher might retire voluntarily or be forced to retire between the ages of 62 and 70 might work out well for all.

George Willard Frasier, Colorado State College of Education, gives assent to 65. Three out of four teachers are better off to retire at this age. Such retirement opens places for younger men. Administrative officials should observe the same rule of retirement as faculty members.

London, in Canadian Ontario, is reactionary in educational matters, but employs the most modern means to achieve sinister ends. In other words, it spans by radio.

At St. George's public school the top-kick, Fred Galpin, caught his little boys throwing sticks at girl pupils and otherwise employing nazi tactics. He therefore instituted an "experiment in school man-



agement" and compelled the pupils, in toto, to listen-in while he walloped a husky six-year-old gangster before the microphone. The victim's wails resounded through the classrooms, and four little girls were thrown into hysterics. Innocent wept with the guilty.

The parents were driven into paroxysms of fury and the school-board began to investigate, for there were other radio martyrs to the cause of technological corporal punishment. "Kindmeister" Galpin was characterized as a publicity-hound in the gentle field of cruel and unusual punishments.

DEFENDING conservatism in universities, Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, in his Alumni Day address, said that "the very characters which make them conservators of the enduring values in human life, make them also centers of light and truth, hospitable to every new insight, for they are free to move wherever pure intelligence and creative imagination may lead. They are actually the homes of the truest liberalism, for whatever is true is honored by them and only through truth is real liberty ever to be obtained."

He analyzed the relation of universities to conflicting social and economic theories. "We have begun in our own country to get a foretaste of what may happen when even good men become intoxicated with power. Now, it is not the business of the university to become embroiled in the political and social controversies of the passing hour; but it is its business to train men to think. Especially in a democracy like our own, must we drive home again and again the solemn truth that good intentions are often doubly dangerous when unsupported by thorough knowledge and trained intelligence."

The lightly veiled inference of the latter paragraph was given pungent point by the subsequent move of a group of Yale undergraduates to form a "Roosevelt-for-King Club". The proclamation of the group, appearing in the college paper, declared in part that "Whereas, this same Franklin Delano Roosevelt now controls the executive, the legislative, and is soon to control the judiciary, all so-called branches of the government of these United States, and

"Whereas, this same Franklin Delano Roosevelt has proved himself to be a man of the century, the greatest statesman, humanist, economist, politician and magician this fair land ever had to guide it, "Be It Resolved:" that the President "become King in name as well as in fact." Mrs. Roosevelt would become "Queen Eleanor" to her "Franklin I". The capital would be renamed "Roosevelt, D. C." And the Supreme Court would be stuffed and preserved.

GIVING teacher time to powder her nose, a new examination scoring machine has been announced by International

Business Machines. Mechanical Miss Pedagogue instantly computes the number or percentage of right and wrong answers marked on the answer sheet.

Based on the objective or "choice" type of test, in which the student checks "right" or "wrong" in the proper square, or checks one of several answers given to the question, the machine can correct three papers at a time from one correctly marked master answer sheet. It allows a spread of five possible answers to 150 different questions, and catches Johnny's errors with over 99 percent accuracy—much better than teacher does. It is also 60 to 100 times faster than teacher.

Clarence Addison Dykstra, newly elected president of the University of Wisconsin to supersede Dr. Glenn Frank, leaves the city managership of Cincinnati. Instructor of history and government at Ohio State University from 1907 to 1909, head of the department of political science at the University of Kansas from 1909 to 1918, professor of municipal administration at the University of California from 1923 to 1929, he is no novice to teaching.

Modern children prefer the action of movies to the images of books, according to a survey of 10,000 children between the ages of 10 and 16 made by the Children's Aid Society. No less than 47 percent attended motion pictures twice a week; 49 percent attended once a week. Only 2 percent went everyday, and less than 2 percent seldom went at all. The survey quieted fears that the movies robbed youngsters of adequate sleep; the only danger was from the lack of sunshine and fresh air through attending the theatre during the day.

ENTERTAINMENT

MUSIC PURE and simple, devoid of advertising ballyhoo and mellifluous wisecracks, and broadcast not through ether but over wires, is the stock in trade of the Muzak corporation of New York. Flip a switch and either light classical or dance music comes through the speaker.

The company, starting New York operations a year ago, makes transcriptions of the country's leading orchestras—Abe Lyman, Glen Gray, Clyde Lucas, *et alii*. Recordings are played on special instruments at the company's studios, where the music is sent out either on a direct line or through the telephone exchange on a network wire. Alternate studio turntables permit an unbroken program.

"Muzak"—a trade name to indicate the service—took over an unsuccessful similar company. Within a year Muzak has built up to 325 subscribers—including the Plaza, the Waldorf-Astoria, and the New Yorker hotels. It does a business of nearly \$20,000

a month. Most of its customers are hotels, restaurants, clubs, but there are also 30 home installations. One advertising agency has 300 girls writing letters to the dulcet tones of the purple program.

With a staff of 65, the company puts out three types of regular programs. Green indicates the program for residential subscribers. Purple means the light classical music forming a melodious background for luncheon, cocktail, and dinner hours—covering the time from 12 noon until 9 p.m. The third type is the red program of dance music from 12 noon until 6 a.m. of the following day. From 6 until noon a novelty program is sent out. Vocal music is used only on the dance program after 11 at night.

The two types of wire connection, direct or through telephone network, afford a choice in service. Direct wire subscribers may choose their own programs for special occasions—from wedding music to

radio prize fight descriptions. The wire, run direct from Muzak to the receiver, also gives immediate telephonic service for ordering programs. The network service runs to the telephone exchange and there is distributed.

Although confined to New York at present, the company is planning branch offices in other cities. Equipment for sending and receiving is built by Western Electric and Philco.

Near the end of the first financially successful season since 1929, the Metropolitan Opera Association announced the extension of the contract of Edward Johnson, general manager, for the next two years. Mr. Johnson, with the opera company as a singer from 1922 to 1935, has occupied the official position since the latter date.

Opera heads define "financially successful" as "breaking even". Attendance during the present season, closing March 28, is estimated to be at least 25 percent larger than last year. Next year's season of 16 weeks will be two weeks longer than the present. A four-week tour will also follow at that time.

Mr. Johnson has been authorized to make arrangements with unions for musicians, stagehands, and the chorus for the next two years. Since 1932 no plans have been made for more than one season at a time. About 85 singers are employed by the opera company.

Famous indeed are the high-minded Minsky brothers, Herbie and Mort, artists extraordinary who turn out the N.Y. Minsky burlesque shows—roughest spectacles in town. They hustled to Washington, as good patriots, to testify in support of the Dickstein bill before the House Immigration Committee—a bill to restrict the entrance of foreign stage-stars in defense of home-talent.

The Minskies asserted that the Ameri-

can Girl was the greatest "strip-tease" specialist of all time, and that alien competitors must be kept out. They said: "These strip-tease artists are taught to strip and undeclothe by specialists in the atmosphere and lighting of the stage."

Opera highlights from abroad could come in freely, for all the Minskies cared.

"Spain in Flames" is a rather remarkable



extra-length compendium of news scenes and flashes from the Spanish civil war. It covers every conceivable aspect of the struggle, with a decided bias toward the loyalists, but with no undue cracks at Franco's rebels. It is, on the whole, educational, vivid, and interesting.

None the less, the "liberal" Governor of Pennsylvania—George H. Earle—has ordered that the Spanish film be barred from his state, upholding the state board of censors which also ruled against it. The Governor—who is hardly a movie critic—announced that it was badly done, and would take Money from the People without an adequate return for their pennies.

It is alleged that "Spain in Flames" attempts to launch a recruiting campaign in the interests of the loyalists—that the film seeks to lure neutral Americans from their firesides to plunge them into the Spanish shambles.

treasury, and the list of sports has been increased from six to thirteen. Some 85 percent of the student body now engages in some form of athletics, instead of watching a handful of gladiators perform on the gold standard.

The intercollegiate teams will still function, but free to all spectators; intramuralists will be financed, coached, and equipped by the university with an equal care. Thereby Hopkins athletics cease to be a capitalistic investment, become instead just another academic division of the educational whole.

Fifty thousand people cheered when William duPont, Jr.'s Rosemont, the favorite, won the third running of America's richest race, the Santa Anita Handicap. So close was C. S. Howard's Seabiscuit at the finish to the 5 year old son of The Porter—Garden Rose that the result was uncertain until shown by the official "photo".

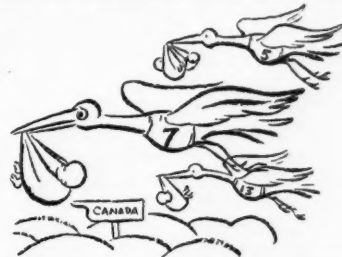
Even a duPont might welcome the winner's share of the \$100,000 purse, \$91,800. Trainer Handler received an extra \$10,000, offered by the Los Angeles Turf Club to the winning trainer, and Jockey Richards picked up a tenth of the purse, or \$9,180, for riding a mile and a half in two minutes, two and four-fifths seconds.

The crowd, including many Hollywood celebrities, flocked to the track 18 miles north of Los Angeles, wagered \$396,553 on this race alone. The lucky, or perhaps foresighted, ones who bet \$2.00 on Rosemont to win got back \$9.80.

After remarkably successful seasons at the winter tracks, interest of race fans points northward. Texas alone feels let down. Her legislature once more turns thumbs down on pari-mutuels and her recently revived race-track industry is doomed. Indiana and Pennsylvania however have bills up to legalize the sport.

Baseball for America; polo for India; soccer for England; hiking for Germany; skiing for Norway; cycling for France; parachutes for Russia; cock-fighting for Cuba; bull-fighting for Spain; auto-racing for Italy—all these are national sports.

But for Canada the Baby Derby is premier sports event of the season, in and out of season. There were the Dionne



quintuplets, for instance. Then there is the Charles Vance Millar award of \$500,000 for the most prolific Canadian mother over a ten-year period.

Mrs. Pauline Mae Clark bore nine

SPORTS

THE old issue of "overemphasis" of athletics has been raised in the international field of the Olympic Games. There is concern, also, over the opportunity for the nation acting as host to the Games to make a nationalistic field day for the edification of visiting sprinters and muscle men.

Ryozo Hiranuma, president of the Amateur Athletic Federation of Japan, has promised that Japan will make no attempt to match the "materialistic grandeur" of the recent Berlin Games. In grateful acknowledgment of this stand, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, commented on the change in public attitude toward the Games. "I feel that the importance of the Olympiads is being over-emphasized,"

he wrote. "People are forgetting both the Olympic ideal and the Olympic concept. Too many of our boys are being ruined through their inordinate desire to make the Olympic teams."

Johns Hopkins pioneered in American graduate-school work in the 1870's and 1880's. Now the Baltimore institute is pioneering in athletics, along anti-professional lines. It is taking "wherewithal" out of sportsmanship.

Paid admissions are to be abolished for all Hopkins sport events—gate-receipts are out. Cash guarantees for visiting teams, or for Hopkins teams on visits, will be done away with as soon as existing contracts expire. Intra-mural sports will be encouraged by the university

children within the ten-year period, but five—it seems—were hatched after her husband left her. Mrs. Clark is out of the running. "It was just a gamble anyway," she said.

PEOPLE

FIGURE H. LA GUARDIA, who will get an invitation to run for a second term as mayor of New York City, worked his way through law school by acting as an interpreter at the Ellis Island immigration station, when immigrants were coming over in droves. Born in Arizona 54 years ago, half Austro-Italian and half Jewish, he got a job at 19 in the American consulate at Budapest, and at 22 was consular agent at Fiume.

After the law degree (New York University, 1910) La Guardia entered Republican politics and occupied his first seat in Congress in time to hear Wilson's war message. The Congressman, then 34, promptly went off to war and came out a major with active flying service.



Four years ago La Guardia was chosen to head a clean-government ticket in New York City, after the Seabury investigation had brought the resignation of Jimmie Walker and temporary incumbencies of McKee and O'Brien. La Guardia found both these gentlemen running against him, but managed to win.

La Guardia in this year's campaign will be acceptable to Catholics and Jews. His speech to Jewish women last month, about "that brown-shirted fanatic who is menacing the peace of the world", brought a protest from Germany, an apology from Washington, and perhaps a hundred thousand prospective Jewish votes. He is also an idol of militant labor. His appeal to conservatives will stem from unremitting effort toward honest government, and from his redemption of the city at the pawn-brokers. Bank credit conditionally extended at 6 per cent four years ago has become 3 3/4 per cent bonds that sell at a premium.

Paul Vories McNutt's upstanding figure, fine features, and luxuriant greyish hair evoke more Oh's and Ah's from feminine news-reel audiences than Robert Taylor and Clark Gable combined. He goes to Manila, with the still-strange title of High

Who will be Canada's Babe Ruth or Ralph De Palma? The sports critics, usually so know-it-all, are strangely silent as to the sporty outcome. Mr. Millar himself was a noted sportsman.

Commissioner, to help the young Republic of the Philippines take its first steps. The post has been vacant since Frank Murphy dashed home last fall to save Michigan for Democracy and F.D.R.

McNutt came out of Harvard Law School in 1916; got a job in 1917 as an assistant professor of law at his alma mater, Indiana University; went to France in 1918 as a major in field artillery. At 34 he was dean of Indiana University Law School; at 37 national commander of the American Legion; at 42 Governor of Indiana, serving four years and retiring last January.

Democrat, Methodist, Mason, Elk, Rotarian, Legionnaire, Phi Beta; these are only a few of his side-lines.

Fred D. Fagg, Jr., becomes Director of the Bureau of Air Commerce at a moment when the bureau is under fire, when accidents to transport planes are of too frequent occurrence, and when transatlantic lines are about to brush aside the last barrier to round-the-world airplane passenger service. He succeeds Eugene L. Vidal.

Bureau officials had told an air-safety conference that pilot and other personnel failures were to blame for four out of five recent crashes. A spokesman for the air transport industry retorted that the Government was to blame, for failing to install safety devices. Senator Copeland, chairman of a Senate committee, placed the blame not on Vidal and his associates but on his superiors in the Department of Commerce.

So we now have a new deal all around. Mr. Fagg is a world war pilot who studied law and became founder of the Air Law Institute at Northwestern University Law School. As Professor Fagg he had been engaged for several months in revising and codifying air-commerce regulations.

Joseph P. Kennedy, Cincinnati of finance, has been frustrated by his own success. His chief ambition is to enjoy life and his family of nine children; but his exceptional talents for organization, for getting along with assorted people, for making practical sense of New Deal theories, keep dragging him back to public office.

Last year, at forty-nine, he resigned his chairmanship of the S.E.C. and returned to private life. His administration had been a brilliant one; he had succeeded in setting up machinery for regulating the activities of Wall Street's nimble-witted denizens, had won the admiration of men who, much as they liked him, were inev-

itably hostile to his office and function.

He seems one of those rare and gifted men whose lives are spent in the odor of success. As an undergraduate at Harvard he was a crack baseball player; turned down a chance to enter the game professionally on his graduation. At twenty-five he retired from control of a Boston transportation company, which under his direction had moved from red ink to black. The same year he became the country's youngest bank president. Later, in Wall Street, he was a shrewd speculator, a skilled director of trading syndicates. Probably no active member of the Administration has made so much money; few men of any party have ever made so much money and so few enemies.

Now he has been recalled to head the Maritime Commission, which was organized last September. His job is to discard the present system of government subsidy for shipping lines through mail contracts; and to work out a plan for government loans up to 50 percent of ship construction costs. An initial authorization of \$100,000,000 was made by Congress when the act creating the Commission was passed. The Commission has already acted to increase the pay of crews on thirty-six American ships.

Obituary

John Nolen, landscape architect and regional planner, 67, February 18.

Enrique Olaya Herrera, president of Colombia 1930-34, 56, February 18.

Gregory K. Ordjonikidze, commissar of heavy industry and one of Russia's real leaders, 50, February 18.

Rollo Ogden, editor of the *New York Times* since 1922, 81, February 22.

James P. Buchanan, Texas, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, 73, February 22.

Henry T. Mayo, Admiral U.S.N., retired, world war commander of the Atlantic Fleet, 80, February 23.

Sir Guy Standing, English actor successful on American stage and screen, 63, February 24.

Edwin Jessop Marshall, pioneer Texas oil man, 76, March 4.

William Temple Hornaday, first director of the New York Zoological Park, 1896-1926, 82, March 6.

John Ellis Martineau, judge of the U. S. District Court and former Governor of Arkansas, 63, March 6.

Elihu Thompson, one of the geniuses responsible for the great American electrical industry, 83, March 13.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British statesman, 73, March 16.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, retired Rear Admiral, hero of Santiago in the Spanish-American War, 66, March 16.

■ **Faces of Labor (opposite) a camera study by Charles Phelps Cushing**





REVIEW OF REVIEWS PHOTOS BY PEGGY DUFFY

The home in Alexandria, once occupied by Washington's doctor

Two years ago, when its powers of prophecy were widely admired, the *Literary Digest* ventured a cautious prediction. At the end of a two-page account of the program and policies of William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, it appended two paragraphs to report a new movement within the ranks of the Federation.

"Recently," said the *Digest*, "the structure of the Council was modified for the first time in more than twenty-five years. In the change, John L. Lewis, militant president of the United Mine Workers' Union, became a member.

"Green and Lewis have never hit it off well. When election day arrives next October, there is a distinct possibility that the Mine Workers' vote will be split, with the progressive group swinging to Lewis."

The proportions of space allotted the two men—two pages for Green, two paragraphs for Lewis—were a fair measure of their respective places in the news of the day. Events of the past year have done much to reverse their positions; today, "labor" and "Lewis" have almost become synonyms. Green, still head of the Federation, still defender of the ancient faith of American craft unionism, has found himself irrevocably committed to policies which place him among the conservatives.

Lewis was born into a class and a vocation from which many men would have sought the escapes which the American economic system supposedly makes possible. Forty-five years ago, when he was twelve, his father was blacklisted by the coal operators for too active participation in the old Knights of Labor

MAN

MAN



It's a good rule to work with anyone who works with you

movement. John Lewis went into the mines, where he was to work for the next fifteen years. During that time he wandered from his native Iowa throughout the mining districts of the West, working in the coal mines, driving mules, mining for copper, silver, and gold.

In 1908 he married Myrta Edith Bell, an Iowa school teacher, and settled down in Panama, Illinois. His education thereupon entered its third and most important stage; formal schooling had stopped before he was thirteen, and in the years following he had had an ample course in the give and take—particularly the give—of the mining towns. His wife laid out for him the most varied and ambitious course of reading which any American labor leader ever undertook. And he quickly won leadership in the local union, first training ground for an extraordinary but inevitable rise to power.

In 1919, during the heat of a bitter strike, reporters found him with his bushy red eyebrows tangled in the pages of the *Iliad*. With an instinctive Welsh fondness for poetical and dramatic expression, he had learned to make use of Shakespeare in addressing turbulent miner audiences. Few speakers since Champ Clark have made more frequent or more effective Biblical quotations;

OF THE MONTH

John L. Lewis, champion of "the one big union"

By DAVID PAGE

on occasion he has even quoted the late Judge Gary to his purpose.

Union politics, then as now, provided the only satisfying intellectual escape for a miner. Lewis brought to the task a quality of force so striking that none paused to appraise his ambition. At twenty-seven he was statistician of his union, with a demonstrated capacity for concentrated work. He was widely recognized as one of the best informed individuals in the industry, in all matters affecting wages and working conditions. Two years later he was promoted, and sent to the state capitol at Springfield as a labor lobbyist.

In this assignment he was conspicuously successful, pushing through a workmen's compensation law which attracted the attention of Samuel Gompers, then head of the A.F.L. Gompers took him under his wing, first as a representative of the Federation, then as vice president of the United Mine Workers' Union. The relationship was not one of patronage; Lewis asserted his inde-

pendence by running against Gompers as president of the Federation, and might have won except for the embarrassment of unasked support from the Hearst papers.

The contrast between the two men was marked. Gompers' method was introspective, depending upon a mental force which compensated his lack of the physical. Lewis, on the other hand, conscious of his remarkable bodily strength, has never been reluctant to use it. There is a story from his early days of a vicious mule which met a violent end, and, a hole in its head stuffed with clay, was reported as having died on the job. There are tales of minority delegates hurled into the streets; and the well authenticated record of events at the A.F.L. annual convention at Atlantic City in October of 1935.

Lewis addressed the convention, urging the issuance of an industrial union charter to the rubber workers. He was interrupted by William L. Hutcheson, also a vice president of the Federation and head of the carpenters' union. Hutcheson made a point of order, on the grounds that the convention had already agreed not to issue a charter of the type favored by Lewis. Lewis bellowed, "Is the delegate impugning my motives?" and stepped from the platform, whereupon Hutcheson delivered himself of a remark which, in the opinion of many present, constituted fighting words for any miner—or any carpenter. Lewis struck Hutcheson a mighty blow on the face; Hutcheson gamely returned it, and Lewis bored in, knocking him into the splintered wreckage of a table and chairs.

During stormy years of union organization, Lewis has developed a skillful but savage style of debate. Yet he appears always to be in complete control of his emotions, to be acting not so much in anger as with cold malice aforethought. His strategy is a ruthless and devastating one. The only two serious rivals for the job of heading his union, biggest and



Before parliamentary law comes the rule of reason

toughest of labor organizations, have been not only routed but effectively destroyed as political threats.

His domination of his own union is frankly dictatorial; that is, in fact, a tradition in miners' organizations, which are set up with a view to accomplishing tangible results, rather than fulfilling ideals of political theory. Lewis' own attitude is one of candid, but not wholly cynical, realism. To a delegate who asked, "Is this convention being run by parliamentary law?" he replied, "Yes; but before parliamentary law comes the rule of reason."

Lewis was probably the first man in labor to realize the effect of the New Deal. His first real strength dates from NRA, and the famous section 7A. Under NRA his union gained two hundred thousand members, bringing it to the half-million mark. A year before, his fortune had seemed at a low ebb, with reduced memberships and dues, and a sort of continual rear-guard action to hold the ground gained in earlier years. With the New Deal, he came into a more appreciative recognition, as almost the only professional labor leader who could speak the language of the mushroom philosophers. And he shrewdly rode the new wave, made capital of it as his slower-witted colleagues could not quite contrive to do.

With his union salary of \$12,000 a year; with a Cadillac V-12 and uniformed chauffeur; with a charming house and garden in Alexandria; with a cultured wife, a daughter

(Continued on page 66)

PICTURES, INC.



The lady who taught her husband to rule himself, and lead

Tomorrow's Engineers



Modern industry demands men with technical training but also capable of understanding factory, transportation, and sales problems

THERE HAVE grown into being in recent years a vast number of businesses that formerly did not exist. As each one emerges into a reasonably stable organization there is a certainty, either as an antecedent or as a consequence, that there will be technically trained men engaged in increasing proportions and in varied interest.

All the long-existent major industries have awakened to a fuller realization of the value and the necessity of building into their organizations a greater number of men whose minds have been trained in an acquaintance with the fundamental principles underlying the physical facts of specific phases of industry, and with the necessary mental discipline and development to apply those fundamental principles to practical daily problems.

In fact these specially trained men must themselves dig up the problems which would be most productive in solution.

In addition, industry is applying technical talent not only in relation to its physical operations but also to its problems of distribution, including selling, advertising, warehousing, and transportation. The sales force of an industry cannot in these days rely on the good-fellow and glad-hand type. It must have the guidance of men who have had the technical training to understand the production, the operation, and the application of their wares—along with an analytical understanding of market requirements and possibilities. The advertiser cannot afford to be merely a furnisher of attractive copy; he must be able to correlate the characteristics of his product to the time and place and through the mediums where the greatest stimulating effect will result.

Likewise, the handling of stocks, whether raw materials or finished products, their warehousing and turnover with minimum transportation must be scientifically studied.

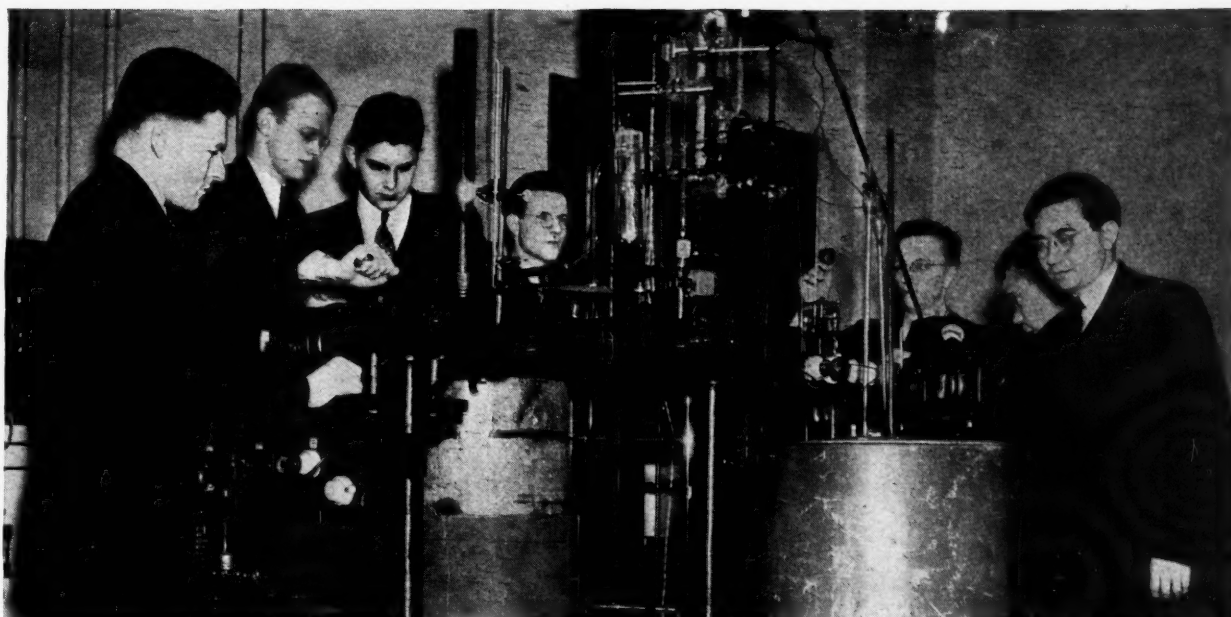
By F. A. MERRICK
president of West-
inghouse Electric &
Manufacturing Co.

I might add that it sometimes appears that our engineering schools do not recognize the commercial departments of industry as being fully as important outlets for the best of their product as the design and research departments. Yet the ability to perceive the application and to negotiate its use calls for just as high an order of creative ability as does the design of the machine for that application. The design and research engineer is the investigator—the creator of material values. He needs the interpreter of those values—the salesman. The creation of the designer and builder must be translated into use. The real salesman does just that.

Beyond all these demands in industry comes the drafting of the technically trained man into the administrative field. The number so absorbed is increasing year by year, due in large part to the change in organization in many large companies. Formerly, most industries were organized along functional lines with a chief executive in charge of engineering, research, manufacturing, accounting, sales and service.

Recently, however, the trend has been toward organization along product lines. Thus the engineering, manufacturing, accounting, and sales negotiations within a specific product become the responsibility of one manager. A large industry will contain a considerable number of these unit or divisional managerships. Those who hold these jobs are the key men of industry, and their influence on industrial development is of great force.

Having in mind the trends in industry above mentioned, it seems to



MASS. INST. OF TECHNOLOGY

Both illustrations show technical students. Those above are in school; opposite is a graduate making a time study

me that there are three points worthy of emphasized attention in our technical schools.

The first of these has to do with the great increase in number and in diversification of industries. With this fact in view it would seem worth while to help the young man find himself in the maze of choices for his future work. Some young men come to the technical school with pretty definite ideas of the course they wish to pursue. Sometimes, however, they build on nothing more conclusive than that some relative or friend took, or did not take, such a course. Most have no fixed conviction, or at least would welcome more knowledge as to what the different possibilities may mean.

So it would be a help if throughout the first year in the technical school the student could be given the opportunity to attend a series of talks by those in the faculty best qualified to give an interesting and instructive picture of the qualifications, and the functioning, within the fields beyond each of the main courses, and some of their variations.

This brings us to the second point, mainly a complement of the foregoing. The student must, if he is to go far as a technical man, make up his mind to do some one thing better than anyone else. In other words, specialization is now generally necessary, as the foundation of any outstanding technical success. The pointing toward this specialization can be reached only in the later years of the undergraduate's studies. It can be carried further in the post-graduate school, but its perfection can be reached only in the more mature experience and training of the

work-a-day world. Still, the school should make sure of the fundamental intellectual training, help toward an intelligent selection of the specialization, furnish the initial progress in its acquisition, and at the same time provide the inspiration for ultimate accomplishment. The object of any engineering or technical school is not to turn out a finished mechanic.

The third point has to do not so much with specialization as the reverse. It has long been an understanding that a man who was an engineer could not be expected to know anything of affairs, or commercial matters, nor be able to express himself in speech or writing. And it must be confessed that the judgment has, by and large, some foundation in fact.

It must be said, in extenuation, that the successful preparation for, and pursuit of, a technical career are engrossing of time and energy. And young America is impatient to get into active productive work. In this, too, they are quite right—both because it is productive and because they sense that they must get their place in the industrial procession as early as possible.

Three or four years in an arts course followed by three or four years of technical training, though theoretically desirable, is too much, all things considered. The preparatory school bends all its energy on those things which the technical school requires for admission. The technical schools,

since they are to place their stamp of approval on the graduate, in the form of a technical degree, bend their energies to stiffen entrance requirements and to concentrate during undergraduate years on things most directly productive of technical qualifications.

It seems to me that more weight could be given to making sure that the technical graduate had enough understanding and appreciation of things outside of his technical subjects, so as to make more effective whatever technical attainments he might accomplish.

This object could perhaps be accomplished by supplying lecture courses, by those qualified to present the high spots of these broadening subjects in an illuminating and attractive way, which would hold the interest and expand the view, without requirements of study beyond attendance.

Here, however, I must repeat that I am not solving the educators' problems, but merely mentioning needs of industry as I see them.

I mention this phase of training for technical graduates more particularly having in view those affected, or wishing to be affected, by the increasing tendency in industry already referred to—which is the drafting of the technical man into commercial and administrative work. These men need to be able to handle the English language as a medium of expression, must be able to read and appraise an operating or financial statement, must know something of human relations.

Making a judicious combination of these with his technical training, the technical graduate can go far.

Hawaiian in conformation and color, and in the easy smile of his slowly vanishing race



The Filipino mother and child are typical of many in the territory

This might be a fisherman of the Gaspé; actually he is a son of Portugal and Ecuador



HAWAII'S RACIAL MAELSTROM

By HARRY FRANCK

ISLAND people seem attracted to islands: Japanese, Filipinos, Puerto Ricans; even the Portuguese in Hawaii are likely to come from Madeira, the Azores or Cape Verde Islands, the Spanish from the Canary Islands, the Chinese from what is now Japanese-ruled Formosa, or from Hainan. Even Englishmen, Irishmen, Welshmen, Scotchmen like this Pacific paradise.

But racial prejudice still exists.



The *aloha*, the traditional friendliness of the Hawaiians, has done much to break down that feeling, yet the smart of it remains. White men, the dominating race, are termed *haoles*, the Hawaiian word for strangers, with the multitudinous eastern and southern races standing outside that grouping. The Portuguese, strangely enough, though with education and prominence capable of attaining all the outward standing of *haoles*, never quite reach that position.

The Japanese, originally brought in by planters, began, by 1893, to make serious efforts toward colonization of the Islands. But the United States settled that attempt by annexation.

The masses of Japanese children—families of 17 are not unusual—are imbued, as any Island teacher can testify, with the "hell-bent for education" idea. They are diligent, intelligent students; they feel that they come to school to study and to learn. They add nothing to the dis-

This son of Nippon belongs to the largest of Hawaiian racial groups

ciplinary problem. Their education, however, differs from that of the ordinary Island inhabitant in that most of the Japanese children attend, after regular hours at the government schools, Japanese schools usually connected with Buddhist temples.

The Chinese, though there is a large number of them on the Islands, do not make themselves so evident as the Japanese. They are, indeed, more easily assimilated by the other Island races than the latter; Chinese blood is now considerably absorbed in racial mixtures. But the contrast between the old and the new Chinese is quite as startling as that between the old and the new Japanese.

Distinct from both of these eastern peoples are the Koreans, who came along with them in the wave of immigration during the latter part of the nineteenth century. The men—among other occupations, of course—run laundries on the edge of Schofield barracks for the soldiers in Wahiawa. And I have seen them jiggykooming loads of grass down from the foothills, or working in the cane and pineapple fields. As a people the Koreans are restricted in expression—even in Hawaii. Never,

if they voice anywhere their convictions on Japanese rule of Korea, can they hope to re-enter their homeland, even temporarily.

Second largest racial group in Hawaii is now the Filipino's. In 1906 15 of them came to work on the Island plantations; these were followed by droves of their countrymen. They are known as knife-toters and fighters—but love to wear women's lingerie. Women, incidentally, are very scarce among them. The majority of the Hawaiian Filipinos are Ilocanos, who especially love forbidden cockfights.

Most of them concede that working conditions and pay are better in Hawaii than in the Philippines. They speak their own dialects—with a curious intermingling of inherited Spanish words.

The color line has never been drawn to any great extent in Hawaii, least of all with respect to the original inhabitants. Early settlers, later businessmen, even sons and daughters of missionaries have married Hawaiians. This being American territory, evangelized and eventually annexed by men and women from New England, it comes as a surprise that almost no stigma is attached to such unions. But the Hawaiian has never had the slave status of the negro; his position has always been nearly that of the American Indian.

Population of Hawaii

Hawaiian	22,636
Part-Hawaiian	28,224
White	80,373
Chinese	27,179
Japanese	139,631
Filipino	63,052
Korean	6,461
Negro	563
Other races	217

In general, so far as *haoles* are concerned, the Hawaiian melting pot melts up to about the eighth grade in school, then cools down and eventually almost ceases to function. A *haole* young man of any standing seen "playing around" with an Oriental girl is *pau*—finished—socially for all time. But soldiers, not so fussy about taboos, are inclined to seek lower-group women—often marrying them. Some resident anthropologists claim that a breakdown of racial prejudice would result in a new and better people on the Islands in four generations. The Sino-Ha-



PHOTOS BY AUTHOR AND PAN PACIFIC

This sturdy gardener represents the union of Chinese and Hawaiian

waiian is generally regarded as the best combination. Statistics show that in 1912 twelve percent of all Island marriages resulted in children of mixed blood; in 1932 one-third of all inhabitants married outside their racial group.

Some of the old Hawaiians were remarkable physical specimens. The *alii* or chiefs were said to average six feet five in height and to weigh from 250 to 300 pounds. Even the royal women were more than six feet tall. But the *kanakas*, too, one of the lower classes in the old Hawaiian system, had excellent physiques and immense strength. Pure Hawaiians today exhibit the same physical perfection. Most Hawaiian women, however, though beautiful while young, tend to broaden out decidedly as they grow older. Many Hawaiians claim royal descent.

Today the delightful old Hawaiian customs have all but disappeared. The modern generation is not interested. The boys won't learn to thatch; the girls may weave a *lau-hala* mat now and then, but only because they are forced to do so by their grandmothers. All the *tapa* (a cloth beaten from the paper-mulberry) seen in Hawaii comes from Samoa or beyond. Most pure Hawaiians are now content to live in packing-box shacks thrust together in the small isolated valleys along the coast of any of the Islands. Some go up in modern life, of course, become successful in modern business or professional careers; but most of them,

with little ambition, are happy with their fish and *poi*.

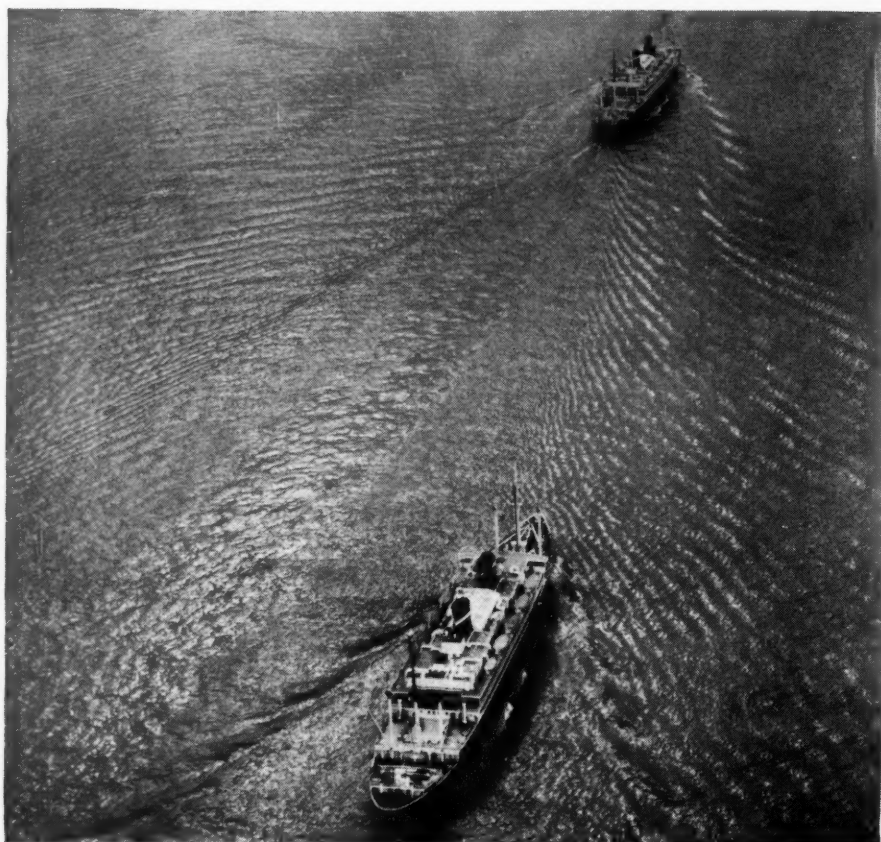
Poi is the boiled root of the taro mashed into a heavy dough. Most of it today is made by machinery run by Chinese. Fishing still holds its lure for the Hawaiian. In out-of-the-way spots along the shores one may occasionally spy a native, clad in loin-cloth, stalking waist-deep through the perpetual surf, watching each lifting breaker. Suddenly he crouches and, giving the net over his shoulder a rotary motion, flings it from him in a perfect circle. The lead-weighted net, about six feet in diameter, is remarkably efficient.

The Hawaiians are being more and more relegated to throw-net and torchlight fishing, recalling the old way of living—sleeping, swimming, sleeping again, growing just enough taro for their own use, and catching a fish when it comes time for dinner.



This charming daughter of Hawaii belongs to the Islands' pure stock

TRAVEL CREDITS



AERIAL EXPLORATIONS, INC.

FOR WAR DEBITS

By D. C. PRINCE

aries. We still import all our coffee and rubber and bananas, with a scattering of other raw products not in competition with home industry. Certain imported manufactured articles fill a market of their own regardless of tariff barriers. By and large, however, the United States has enjoyed (or suffered) an export balance for many years, leaving no net to be applied against war debts and other foreign obligations.

This situation is vigorously attacked by various groups. Farmers would like manufactured imports encouraged so as to assist them in selling cotton, wheat, etc., abroad. Manufacturers of this and that would like the barriers to raw material importation lowered in their interests. Obviously the federal government cannot sacrifice any considerable body of our citizenry for the benefit of other groups. Some concessions have been made and will be made where the good accomplished far outweighs the sacrifice. In our democracy any coherent minority will, we hope, always receive a hearing. It is almost a foregone conclusion that no broad concessions can be made which will produce a sufficient import balance to produce considerable payments to war debt account.

Is it, then, hopeless to attempt a solution of this problem? The answer is *No!* Mr. Shaw has indicated in the March issue of this magazine that foreign governments might easily pay considerable sums, at least in interest payments, on war debt in the form of travel credits. Already American travelers abroad are paying large sums to foreigners. It is estimated that during 1936 two and a half million Americans went to Europe. These Americans spent in the aggregate a sum considerably greater than would have been required for service on the war debt.

THE AVERAGE American feels that war debts should be paid. He has to pay his own debts; and he feels that other people should pay theirs, whether they be his neighbors, or foreigners, or foreign governments. He is not a Scrooge; he does not drive hard bargains with widows. When he reads in the papers, however, that the federal government is contemplating steps to check foreign investments in this country and that those investments are estimated at around seven billions—a considerable portion of which have been made within a year—he cannot understand why foreign governments and individuals or corporations cannot pay what he considers their just debts.

Did not the United States pay all its own expenses during the war in addition to lending billions to the Allies? Around the conference table at Versailles did not the United States forego all claims to foreign

mandates and territories? Have we not pursued the Good Neighbor policy throughout? Why is it, then, that our war debtors do not make good their obligations to the best of their ability?

Of course it is not as simple as that. Most of the world's gold is already in the United States. So much of it is here that there is no need for any more. Not only is there no need for any more, but what is already here is being locked up by increased bank reserve requirements so that it will not harm us.

Protection of home industry has been a policy of our Government from time immemorial. The original colonies were sources of raw material only. Cotton and tobacco and timber were exchanged for manufactured products which were not produced here. The natural growth of industry under a policy of protection has now resulted in our buying very little from outside our bound-

Subsidized foreign travel is a peculiarly happy method of securing to United States citizens a return on their investments abroad which otherwise may be abrogated. Unlike commodity payments, in this way a medium of payment is provided which can be received without prostrating home industry; which foreign nations have in an inexhaustible supply; with the whole operation calculated to draw countries together and cement ties of peace.

Suppose by negotiation with debtor countries an agreement were reached whereby credits were set up in favor of the United States to be used at an agreed rate to pay for living and traveling expenses of Americans.

Students would be particularly benefited by such an arrangement. Language study is greatly facilitated in the country in which it is not only heard in its purest form but is used for all the communications of daily life. Also facilitated is a study of the literature of that language.

There are roughly one million students enrolled in our institutions of higher education, or about two hundred thousand per class. If one in ten of these 200,000 were given a year abroad at say \$1500, credits of \$30,000,000 yearly would be employed.

Our total school population between fifteen and twenty-five years of age should number about twenty millions, or two million per class. If one in ten of these could win a three months' summer trip abroad, the educational advantages would be tremendous. These boys and girls would have their studies in history, geography, and commerce made real to them. Not only would there be constant competition for these prize voyages of exploration, but the youngsters returning would spread a real appreciation of the world and its problems among their fellows.

Two hundred thousand of these at \$500 each would expend \$100,000,000 of the credits.

Average adults are now by their demands and votes shaping foreign political and commercial policies to an extent they do not dream of. What does an "isolation policy" mean to a Kansas farmer or to a storekeeper in St. Louis? Certainly it would have a meaning, in terms of human needs of people like himself, if he could see the tiny garden plots of Germany and France or ask the prices of goods in a London shop.

Suppose only one in a hundred of our twenty-five million householders could take his wife on a short trip to Europe over a ten year period. The cost would be perhaps fifty millions annually. In this case the federal government might offer letters of

credit at say 50 per cent of the normal exchange rate, charging the other 50 per cent against the foreign credits. These letters of credit would be limited to \$1000 per person for a trip of at least three months. The payments received by our Government would constitute actual cash payments to war debt account.

College professors in many subjects profit by sabbatical years abroad. Such travel subsidies would be of great help to them. Many kinds of technicians could, by foreign contact with their kind, bring back knowledge of inestimable value. All these people together might employ a credit of two hundred millions per year, or 2 per cent on ten billions.

Of course no operation of this size could take place without some repercussions on home industry. Two hundred and fifty odd thousands of people would be spending their

served by being used. The country which is giving pleasure to thousands of tourists is still there to give just as much pleasure to the local residents. Caring for tourists is one of the big industries in Europe and one which has suffered severely during these depression years. Like the scenery, hotels and transportation companies have a large measure of expenses which go on whether they are used or not. Payment in such services therefore represents a minimum out-of-pocket cost.

The problems of unemployment exist abroad as well as at home. People providing services at an honest wage are far happier than on a dole and do not cost the community appreciably more to feed and clothe than when they are idle.

Activity stimulated along one line has a tendency to stimulate other lines. Money spent by tourists en-

THINK IT OVER

MORE than once in brief editorial allusions we have suggested in this periodical that European debtor countries should try the experiment of setting up a system of travel credits for the United States. During the years of depression the volume of international travel was greatly reduced. It is expanding again; but with kinds of encouragement that are not impossible it could be quadrupled.

Conversation in November, at Secretary Roper's celebration of the centennial of the Patent Office, led to the discovery that Mr. D. C. Prince (an official of the General Electric Company) had not only thought of such an arrangement but had written about it to the State Department as long ago as 1933.

In February, this subject was mentioned casually to an Amer-

ican business leader of the widest experience and influence at home and throughout Europe. His approval required no argument, because he had already convinced himself of the feasibility of such a plan, and had allowed authorities at Washington to know it. He believed that travel credits could be systematized in such a way as to have an appreciable bearing upon the payment of European debts.

If we can help to promote discussion, we shall be content to leave the subject to others better qualified. Mr. Owen D. Young, General Charles G. Dawes, Mr. Thomas J. Watson, certain men and women who see labor problems in their larger human aspects—these and many others could contribute to the discussion of a subject well worth careful study.—*The Editor.*

money outside our borders for periods from three months to a year. However, that is only a little over one-tenth of 1 per cent of our population and they would be spending money they could not spend here anyway. Based on the figures used, a maximum of \$50,000,000 would go to the federal government instead of being spent directly. If we know our Government, that \$50,000,000 will be well and quickly spent.

Payments in subsidized foreign travel are in a form most easily and pleasantly made by debtor countries.

Scenery, like time, can only be con-

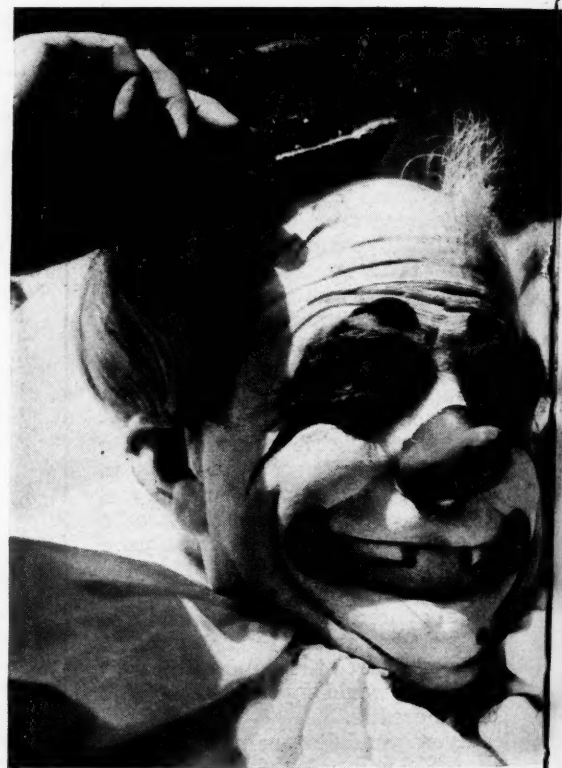
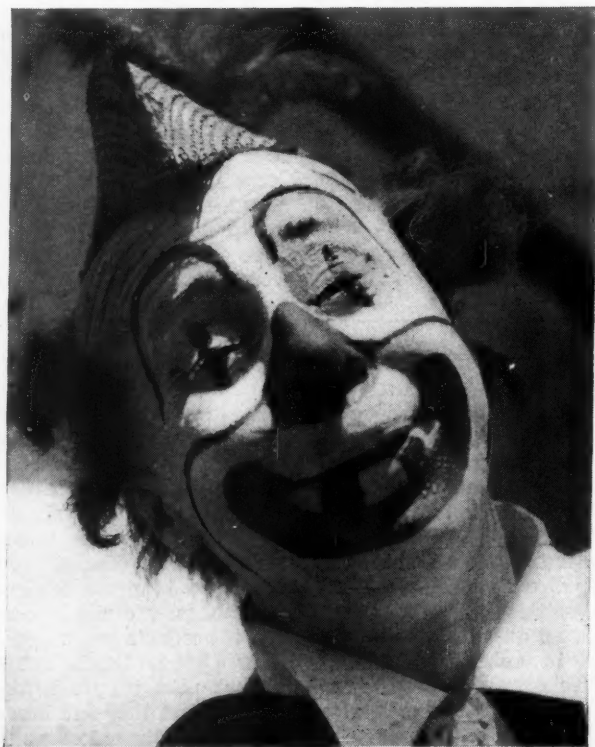
ables hotels to buy new linen and china. Bus companies purchase new vehicles. Utilities provide more electricity and gas. The whole economy of a nation moves more vigorously with more profit for every one.

Competition for tourist trade promotes activity in peaceful enterprises. A man conducting a profitable business is more lenient with his neighbors. He has less time to wonder if bordering countries may try to take what he thinks is his; and if he knows that they are also busy, he knows that they are less covetous of

(Continued on page 66)



"MOOREY" as seen in his make-up mirror, a midget clown and self-styled "America's Smallest Harmonica Wizard." There are 5 midgets with Ringling



"FELIX" most popular of all circus clowns. Hog raising is a sideline with him—also writing poetry and essays. He's a nephew of the great American educationalist, Felix Adler

"POLIDOR" whose ancestors have been clowns for five generations, is well steeped in circus traditions

"JEROME" another old timer of the Ringling Bros. Barnum & Bailey Combined Circus, always gets big laughs from the younger generation

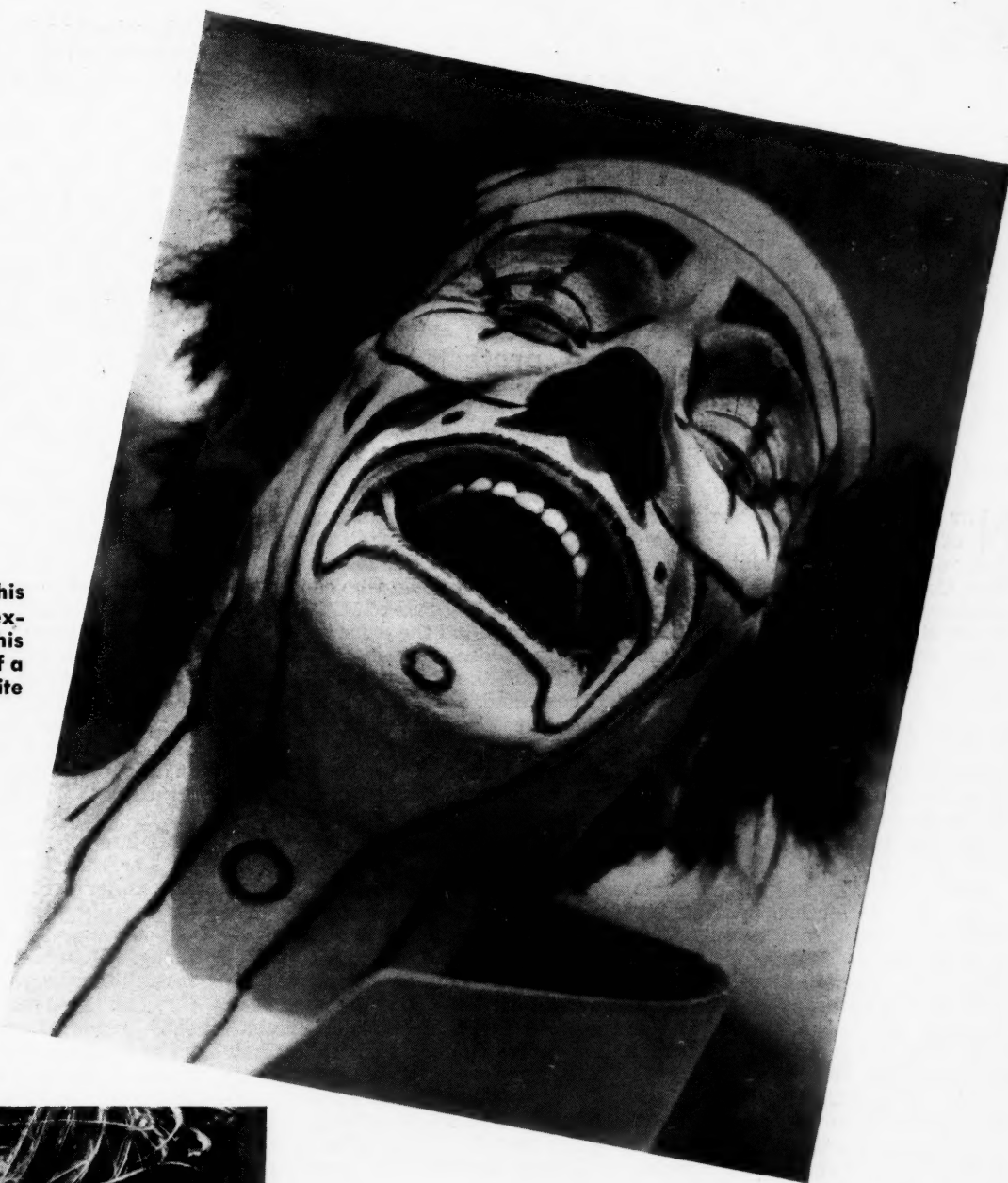
J O E Y S

"Clowns are pegs
circuses are hung"

YS

e pegs on which
re hung"—Barnum

"CHESTY" with his
old time make-up ex-
tending down over his
chest in imitation of a
shirt. He's a favorite



CIRCUS FOLK call all clowns "Joey" in honor of that greatest of buffoons, Joseph Grimaldi, who captured the smiles and the hearts of England at the beginning of the 19th century. One of the traditions is that each Joey shall create his own particular facial make-up, which becomes his trademark, as it were. No other would dream of copying it.

These photographs were made by Maxwell Frederic Coplan, who spent several months with the Ringling outfit snapping every phase of big tent activities for his forthcoming book on circus life. Mr. Coplan found the clowns especially interesting because of their devotion to their job of making people laugh. He tells us of an Irish clown, Johnny Paterson, who became seriously ill while on the road. The doctor knew that Johnny was dying, but did not wish to alarm his patient by telling him so.

"See you in the morning, Johnny!" said the doctor.

"You'll see me in the morning, all right," said the clown, "but the question is whether I'll see you."

UMPIRE OF BUSINESS

but in fact the FTC protects
the U. S. public against fraud

By JAMES W. HOLDEN

NOT LONG AGO the New York office of the Federal Trade Commission received a complaint from a Cape Cod oyster fisherman: certain merchants were marketing "Cape Cod oysters" which were not Cape Cods. Would the commission please investigate? An FTC attorney spent several days on the Cape observing the place under suspicion. He questioned the accused dealer, and every drayman, banker, and business house with which he had contact. Samples of the suspected mollusks were sent to the Bureau of Fisheries for an expert opinion.

Soon the FTC man had the whole story. The dealer had been buying inferior oysters from various beds along the coast, some of them contaminated. He had dipped them in Cape waters and marketed them as "genuine Cape Cod oysters" at a time when the real Cape Cods were out of season. Manifestly this was unfair competition. The culprit quickly agreed to "cease and desist."

The Federal Trade Commission is as important to our industrial existence as the corner cop is to our social life. The job of umpiring American business falls to a staff of 550—the field members of which are attorneys, trained accountants, or economists, working from Washington or from branch offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Congress created the commission in 1914. The five commissioners are appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Congress in the same act declared: "Unfair methods of competition in commerce are hereby declared unlawful." It is mainly this clause which gives the commission its police power over business. Today its quiet influence enters every channel of trade; you cannot so much as shove a dime over a counter without touching some phase of its work.

The oyster case is an example of FTC technique. Though there are frauds in every field, there are also experts in every field who can detect them. The first rule of FTC investigating is: "Find the expert." If the quality of a fabric is in question, an analyst of the Bureau of Standards is consulted. If a drug is involved, it goes to the Pure Food and Drug Administration. Private research groups, Better Business Bureaus, and such professional organizations as the American Medical Association lend their cooperation.

The commission has come to be the consumer's front line of defense against an imposing array of poisons and frauds, although it accomplishes its purpose indirectly. For example, a radium-salts concoction called "Radithor" for a time enjoyed such a heavy sale that half a dozen similar tonics entered the field. Their packages complied with food-and-drug laws because they were not mislabeled. Radithor's descriptive pamphlet was based on a book called "Modern Rejuvenation Methods" allegedly written by William J. A. Bailey, M.D. It was later discovered that the promoter had picked the doctor's name out of a telephone directory, and had written the book himself.

The tonics sold for three years before customers' dentists began telling them that their teeth were coming loose. Physicians found that the users had contracted a radium affliction which disintegrates the bones. For those who had taken Radithor for much over a year there was no way to stop the disease. Disintegration went on until the patient died in agony.

One victim was a New York sportsman-financier whose name meant headlines. Public indignation was aroused, yet nobody had authority to stop it except the FTC. The commission got court orders forbidding

each maker to sell a radium tonic, on the grounds that it was unfair competition with other tonics!

In the field of general trade, FTC seems to be almost omnipresent. Recently a clique of New York radio dealers hired a loft and began making a cheap radio, keeping the cost down by the simple expedient of leaving out parts. They helped themselves to such names as Majestic, Victor, G.E., Edison. When the spurious sets began to sputter and flicker, customers complained to the makers of these renowned radios. The radio bootleggers were curbed by proving that they indulged in unfair competition.

Another case was presented by a well-known manufacturer of fountain pens who had received many complaints about pens going bad after a few hours' use. The FTC traced the unsatisfactory pens to their source. They were labeled "Waterson" and trademarked with a globe. The points were of brass, stamped "14K". The pens were manufactured, FTC learned, by a New Yorker named Kelley, who sold them to street peddlers for 20 cents each; they in turn sold them to the public at a dollar. When asked the meaning of "14K" on a brass pen point, Mr. Kelley replied that 14 was the stock number and K stood for Kelley. FTC cracked down.

A major part of the commission's battle to keep business honest is its campaign against misleading advertising. Reputable publications are trusted to censor their own advertising, but the dubious ones are carefully read. Last year the staff scanned more than 400,000 ads, of which 5 per cent appeared false or misleading and required study.

What draws FTC's wrath is not the sale of rabbit fur, but the sale of it as seal; not the sale of resin plastic, but the claim that it is genuine tortoise shell. The commission is always watching for names like "navy-tested" which imply that a paint has met some government test when it has not; use of the word "doctor" on shoes which are not built from a doctor's or orthopedist's design; claims that color is imparted to hair by any other means than dyeing. The attorneys also frown on simple-minded puzzle contests ("Find the Quintuplets") when these imply that merely to solve the puzzle is to win the prize, although money or services are required before the award is given.

The way in which the FTC accomplishes its end is basically simple. Competitors are quick to notify the commission if they suspect fraud or misstatement, and more than half its

(Continued on page 67)

PARENTS

*should know
about this—*



The Tuberculin Test

The doctor injects a liquid called tuberculin into the skin. Later, by the appearance of the skin around the injection, he can tell whether or not the germs of tuberculosis have previously entered the body.

IN many of the foremost schools and colleges, students are given tuberculin tests and also X-ray examinations, when they seem advisable. The tuberculin test shows whether or not a boy or girl has picked up germs of tuberculosis. If the test shows that germs are present, X-ray pictures help to reveal whether or not the germs have done any damage.

In the schools where it is convenient to do so, mothers are invited to be present at the time the test is made. It is important that all parents should more fully understand how the early discovery of tuberculosis and proper treatment may prevent future danger.

The tuberculin test is in no sense a preventive, or a cure. When followed by X-ray pictures that show trouble is brewing, it points the way to modern, scientific treatment of the patient.

In case your child does not attend a school which provides the tuberculin test and X-ray examinations, you will probably wish to consult a physician. He can

arrange to have these lifesaving precautions taken in his own office or elsewhere. Tuberculosis, especially in the beginning, can almost always be brought under prompt control.

When the familiar symptoms appear — a persistent cough, pain in the chest, loss of weight, undue fatigue, lack of appetite, chronic indigestion—the situation is serious and no time should be lost. They indicate that the disease is active, and that the battle with mankind's oldest enemy should begin in earnest.

In the United States great progress has been made in fighting tuberculosis. But there are still five hundred thousand persons sick with this disease. Efforts in fighting this stubborn enemy should be increased until it has disappeared like other life-destroying plagues which have been conquered by modern science.

Send for the Metropolitan's free booklet "Tuberculosis." Address Booklet Department 437-V.



Keep Healthy — Be Examined Regularly

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

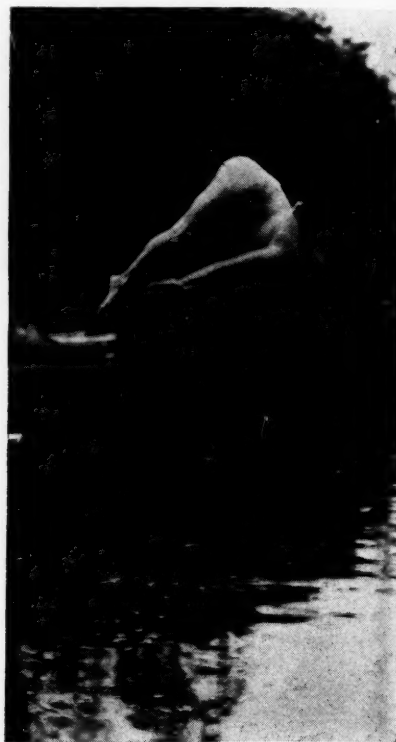
FREDERICK H. ECKER, Chairman of the Board ~ ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. ~ LEROY A. LINCOLN, President

Copyright, 1937, by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company



PHOTOS NEW HAVEN R. R.

Travel Department
by Harry Price



VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF New England



ANY GEOGRAPHY book will tell you that New England, comprising the democracies of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and the U. S. dependencies of Maine and Vermont, is bounded on the East by the Atlantic Ocean.

That's only half the story, however. To the west and south there are several hundred thousand people who for various reasons, not the least of which is "experience", will tell you that New England is boundless when it comes to variety in the matter of vacationing . . . relaxation and enjoyment.

Specifically, it is computed that there are fifty ways of enjoying a vacation "Down East"; with six major surroundings wherein to enjoy same. And that goes for two weeks or eight . . . or longer.

Our best bet for years was Cape Cod—Dennis, Hyannis and thereabouts—and for a time we considered that locality New England. It is, of course, but only a modicum, so to speak. Even in that small area, however, we were able to indulge in swimming, yachting, golf, tennis, fishing, "antiquing" and even watching a few would-be artists expressing their resentment at the beauty of nature. Still, that's neither here nor there.

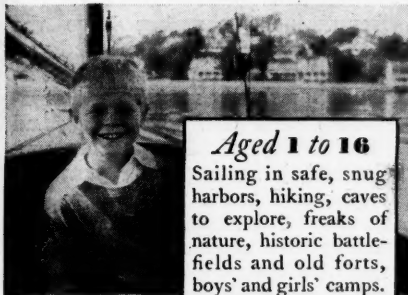
Another of our favorites is the seacoast village. Settle in one for a couple of weeks and you'll come closer to nature and life than you've ever been; and your storebook of memories will last beyond your days. Not that it is easy, by the way. You have to be "accepted".

While you sit (as you will) on the string-piece of the sunbaked fishwharf patiently waiting for that tug on your line, the Old Cap'n (retired) will not throw his arms round your

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New England Vacations

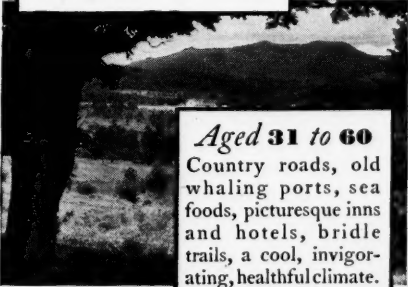
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Aged 1 to 100



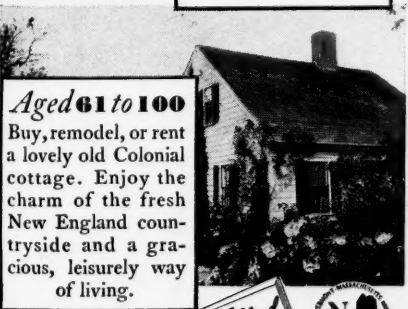
Aged 1 to 16
Sailing in safe, snug harbors, hiking, caves to explore, freaks of nature, historic battlefields and old forts, boys' and girls' camps.



Aged 17 to 30
Warm, sandy beaches, moonlit lakes, challenging mountain peaks, dancing, golf courses that stay green all summer, every sport on the calendar.



Aged 31 to 60
Country roads, old whaling ports, sea foods, picturesque inns and hotels, bridle trails, a cool, invigorating, healthful climate.



Aged 61 to 100
Buy, remodel, or rent a lovely old Colonial cottage. Enjoy the charm of the fresh New England countryside and a gracious, leisurely way of living.

Send for beautiful
40-page book



NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL
20 Providence Street
Boston, Massachusetts

FREE

Please send me my copy of your New England
Vacation Guide R.R.-17.

Name _____

Address _____

neck in welcome. First day he might exchange prophecies on the weather. He might even accept a pipe of tobacco. It will be the next day, however, before he's satisfied that you're human, too, and you'll join one of his deep-sea fishing parties.

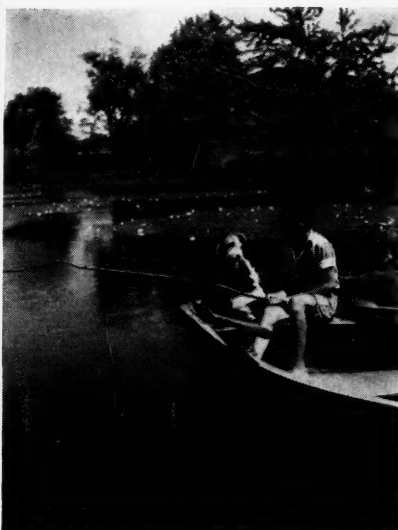
Then there's George (it sounds like "Jarje") making his rounds of the lobster pots; Harry who runs the yacht yard . . . others, of course. That evening you'll probably become a member of the group that uses Harry's shack as a clubroom to swap yarns and tell of people you've never heard of but would love to know.

Anyway, you get the idea. That's the groundwork you've just put in. Thereafter follows a round of things to do that rams home the point that there is something to life other than trying to break your neck. The pace might even seem slow at first, but it is rich beyond belief.

If it is inshore life you want there's the rolling open country of Connecticut, Rhode Island or central Massachusetts, the snug green valleys of Vermont and New Hampshire, or the piney regions of Maine; with choice as varied as your desire. And you can run the gamut of sport.

Golfers need no introduction to New England. Resiliency of greens, even in the height of summer, and magnificence of settings are by-words.

Yachtsmen—deep water—talk of Jeffrey's Ledge and Isle au Haut and



DORIS DAY PHOTO

Edgartown in the way you talk about the railroad terminal back home. Class racers swarm by hundreds to broad harbors. There are so many havens along the coast that even small boats owners go cruising, using the harbors as overnight camps.

Fishermen, who run golfers close in numbers and devotion, have thousands of lakes and hundreds of streams, ranging from wilderness

U S S R



Peoples artists who perform in the collective farm theatres of the Ukraine — these are two who have distinguished themselves in the Donetz industrial area.

Education and culture in the Soviet Union are keeping pace with the enormous strides forward being recorded in industry and agriculture. This has been an essential part of the program of social improvement whose achievements vie in interest with the scenic panoramas and historic monuments of a long past. An increasing number of European and round-the-world travelers are including Soviet trips in their itineraries. Interesting starting points are Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev or Odessa. Tours may extend down the Volga to the many resort spots and interesting cities of the Caucasus, the Crimea and the Ukraine.

For Information apply to your travel agency . . .

A wide variety of itineraries is available at inclusive rates of \$15 per day first class, \$8 tourist, \$5 third — providing all transportation on tour in the U.S.S.R., fine hotels, meals, sight-seeing, and the services of trained guide-interpreters. For descriptive map and Booklet R-4 write to



INTOURIST, inc.

545 Fifth Avenue, New York
360 N. Michigan Ave., 756 S. Broadway,
Chicago Los Angeles

ADVENTURE IN ALPINE TYROL



FESTIVALS:
VIENNA: early June; Danube at Linz, July 16-21; Salzburg, July 24-August 31; Passion Plays at Thiersee, Sundays, July, August, to mid-September.

the Alpinists beyond Lienz; hunt chamois in the teeming preserves of the Ziller Valley; bathe in the Achen Lake; swing up the mighty Zugspitze and the grotesque Kafelekar, by cable railway, linger in the wild Ausserfern. Tyrol is a rugged, merry land and it offers you all sports, gay spas, and the most colorful native customs in all the world.

Consult your travel agent or

AUSTRIAN STATE TOURIST DEPARTMENT
DEPT. RR, 630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Play golf in royal company

of Igls; relax at Seefeld; motor through the frescoed towns of the Wipptal; climb with

spots reached only by buckboard to readily accessible sites where conservation and stocking insure prime sport.

And deep-sea game fishing is coming on by leaps and bounds in popularity. Fly-fishing for mackerel provides an excitement all its own. There are a dozen other worthy quarry, including the giant tuna that will fight you for six hours and weigh as much as 800 pounds dockside.

Devotees of camping have the whole area to choose from; and you can go by canoe, horse, shank's mare, train (to be really modern and comfortable) and car. New England authorities (individual states and collectively) have put in years of thought and work to increase the pleasure of camping through the building and marking of numerous trails, the clearing of streams and camp sites, provision of shelters and fireplaces and complete and careful mapping.

Travel for its own sake is a marvel of pleasure in New England, and scenically almost limitless . . . desert and craggy tops of mile-high mountains . . . open meadows . . . golden slopes . . . shadowed rivers . . . quiet villages . . . notable inns and hotels that bow to none in hospitality and good cuisine . . . breathtaking sweeps of rocky, surging coastline . . . great forest preserves.

Historically, New England represents the well springs of political, economic, social and educational growth. Modern highways trace the course of history; not a mile but what has deep meaning.

There are 36,000 square miles of vacationland in this great web of unspoiled country, yet the ocean is only sixty miles from the highest mountain, and vast sand dunes are only a few hours from rocky, tree-shaded lakes in the uplands. If you're a stickler for statistics, take a tip and drop a line to the New England Council. Perhaps they can persuade you more than we that everybody knows what New England is; and around this time of the year they start doing something about it.

"Down East" to Way East

SINCE travel in itself is an education there's every reason why you should be fully acquainted with the seventh world conference of the World Federation of Education Associations to be held in Tokyo August 2-7 next.

Thirteen varied cruises have been worked out, based on and comprising the itineraries and services of the Dollar Steamship (American Mail Line) "President" steamers, Canadian Pacific "Empress" ships and Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Line)



This kind OF GOSSIP IS A GOOD THING

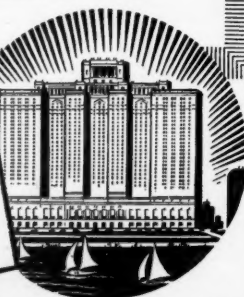
Traveland is all a-buzz with nice gossip about The Stevens! Travelers, wise in living, tell about the world of ease and comfort found at this largest hotel in all the world.

"Located ideally—in the business district yet on the Park and Lake, removed from congested traffic" . . . "The kind of welcome that makes you feel at home" . . . "Rare atten-

tion to little comfort details" . . . "Always a perfect room selection from modest singles to sumptuous suites" . . . "Biggest bargain in living". These are the things they say.

Come to The Stevens, see for yourself. You'll thank this kind of gossip. You'll find the satisfying comfort which has made The Stevens Chicago's Outstanding Hotel.

Stevens
HOTEL
CHICAGO
OTTO K. EITEL, Managing Director



ROOM with BATH \$2.50 UP



FUN on broad, sun swept decks . . . **FROLIC** to gay tunes . . . **FINE FOOD** for sea-going appetites . . . are all part and parcel of your trip to Europe when you sail the informal, friendly Arnold

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO EUROPE

Round Trip—Minimum Rates—Winter Season
Arnold Bernstein Line **\$170**

Red Star Line **\$225**

Bring your car—**\$135**
Round trip from

TOURIST CLASS IS TOP

Bernstein-Red Star way. The cost is low but you have every privilege of a fine modern ship when you sail . . . "one class run-of-the-ship."

Write for Booklet R.R.

SEE YOUR LOCAL STEAMSHIP AGENT OR

THE MODERN ONE-CLASS FLEET
ARNOLD BERNSTEIN
RED STAR LINES

17 Battery Place

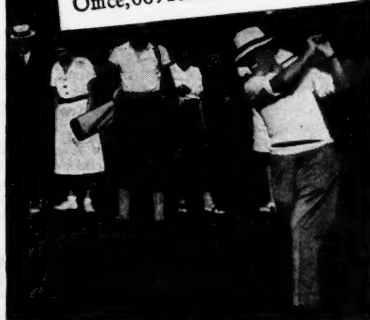
New York, N. Y.

Healthy Hearts
Make Happy Homes

BAD
NAUHEIM
GERMANY

the heart resort, is praised in thousands of homes all over the world, which are happy because Mother or Father, or both, had treatments at BAD NAUHEIM's healing springs, revelled in the health-giving surroundings, benefited by science and sport, and have given strong, healthy bodies to their children.

Is your home in this happy throng? Hotels and "pensions" to meet every purse. Literature from leading travel bureaus or German Railroads Information Office, 665 Fifth Ave., New York.



vessels, and Cunard White Star liners.

June 9 (via Cunard and Europe) is the date set for the first cruise, and July 23, from Vancouver, is the last. Costs range from \$442 to \$1296, depending on accommodation and length of cruise taken. And at the prices set, with various allowances granted by the various companies and Japanese authorities, any cruise taken will be a bargain.

Various sightseeing trips have been arranged in Japan and to China, Korea, the Philippines and other oriental countries, and are included in the fare. Educational authorities and teachers can obtain all necessary information from the World Federation of Education Associations, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., or from your local travel agent.

A worthy movement in the interests of international friendship and understanding that deserves full support.

Venezuela Offers Thrills

YEARNING for new vacation scenes? . . . Something tropical that still retains an air of the Conquistador? . . . Something not too far away . . . not too expensive?

Then try Venezuela . . . closest point of South America . . . towering mountains . . . rich rolling plains . . . luxuriant forests . . . strange tropical flowers . . . picturesque old churches . . . sixteenth century architecture . . . quaint customs . . . Yet your favorite car is there aplenty . . . railroads in all directions . . . American conveniences avidly appreciated and adopted . . . And the Venezuelan Government has appropriated half a million dollars for reconstruction and modernisation of the principal hotels.

La Guayra, four days from New York, starting point for your inland trip . . . airline distance from La Guayra to Caracas only eight miles.

Caracas, the capital . . . center of Venezuelan culture and tradition . . . Named for an Indian tribe that once inhabited the sector . . . fascinating mixture of ancient and modern . . . red-tiled roofs . . . massive hand-carved doors of solid mahogany . . . intriguing patios . . . handsome municipal buildings . . . central plaza where an equestrian statue in bronze of Simon Bolivar reminds Venezuelans that constant watchfulness is the price of liberty.

Lake Tacarigua also shouldn't be missed . . . Located near Valencia on a trip through rich agricultural plains and wooded hills . . . Fresh water lake, and, oddly enough, 22 miles long, 22 miles wide and contains 22 islets like a "handful of

WHAT TO DO AROUND *Seattle*



Monday MT. RAINIER



Tuesday PUGET SOUND



Wednesday OLYMPIC PENINSULA



Thursday PACIFIC OCEAN



Friday SALMON or TROUT Fishing



Saturday-Sunday . . . SEATTLE-TACOMA

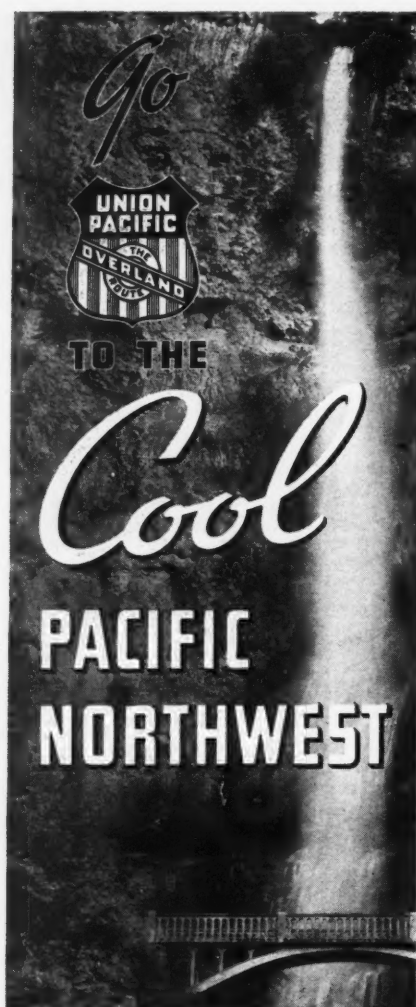
This is a sample of vacation days in the Pacific Northwest. The cost? Surprisingly low. Lowest fares on The OLYMPIAN—electrified over the Rockies to the Sea. Fares at less than 2¢ a mile. Pay-as-you-go or travel on the All-Expense plan. Write for free literature.

GEO. B. HAYNES, Passenger Traffic Manager
Room 927, Union Station, Chicago

THE OLYMPIAN THE HIAWATHA



The MILWAUKEE ROAD



... for your vacation of vacations. The beauty of feathery falls, age-old forests and sublime, snow covered mountains. Plenty of outdoor sports and an invigorating climate will make your stay highly enjoyable.

It's easily reached on Union Pacific's cool, clean, air-conditioned trains via the pioneer Oregon Trail and the magnificent Columbia River Gorge. For little extra you can extend your trip to Alaska. And you can see California going or returning at no extra fare—or make it a truly epic trip by visiting other wonders of the west—Yellowstone, the Colorado Rockies, the Utah Parks—at little added cost.

Rail fares are the lowest in history

W. S. Basinger, Passenger Traffic Manager
Room 496, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebr.

Please send me information about.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

☐ Also tell me about escorted all-expense tours

THE PROGRESSIVE

UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD

emeralds scattered carelessly on a mirror".

Caracas is directly on the route of Pan American Airways and reached through La Guayra by frequent regular services and cruises from New York by steamer.

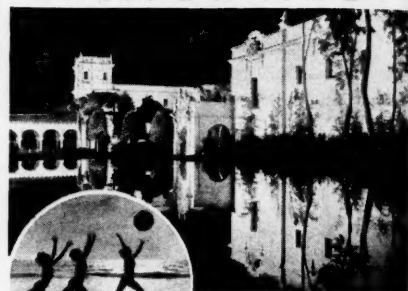
Tuliplantings

ANY VOYAGE to Europe is incomplete without a glimpse at least of the world's most famous tuliplant—Holland... The Netherlands, if you insist on being technical... However... When you go there be sure to take a look-see at Gouda, or Ter Gouw as it is also known... City of charming and ancient aspect in South Holland, located on the Gouwe or Yssel... Broad canal streets... fine fifteenth century Stadhuis... the old Church of St. John, famous for its forty-four stained glass windows... work of the famous brothers Dirk and Wouter Crabeth and other artists... Tourists always there... The city is the Ter-Gou of Charles Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth"... Gerard's father worshipped in the church... Erasmus was born there... Gouda is famous for its cheese, its long "churchwarden pipes", *Goudsche pijpen*, and for its beauty.

Burro-ing and Romance

THINK of a castle and think of history and romance... Thus with Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight, which you must pass if you go from here to Southampton, England... But Carisbrooke has it over a lot of other castles we know simply because it is on an island that can rank with any for charm of scenery and people... Moreover, Carisbrooke is linked with one of the most tragic figures in English History—Charles I... Seeking refuge when he escaped from Hampton Court he fled to Carisbrooke, only to find himself in a closer prison than before... But then, the story of Carisbrooke does not begin with the Stuarts... Before the Normans built a castle there the Romans had made a fort... In 530 the Saxons arrived, under Cedric and Cynric, defeated the islanders and named the place Wihthgarasburh (the fortress of the men of Wight)... Outer entrance to the castle is an archway of 1598... leads by a stone bridge to the magnificent 14th century gateway, over which is a museum that contains relics of King Charles' residence... The lofty Norman keep is still there, and in the well house a donkey draws water from its depth of 160 feet by treading inside a large wheel.

San Diego CALIFORNIA



WHERE *Life*
IS WORTHWHILE

Live where climate never interferes... where an unending round of OUTDOOR days greets each dawn.

Enjoy warm winter sun and cool, OCEAN-BREEZE Summer.

Play any day in evergreen, flower-decked parks or on wide, white beaches of the blue Pacific.

Live YOUR life in SAN DIEGO where almost unbelievable climate voids much of nature's inexorable hazards.

FREE BOOKLET on request
Address San Diego - California Club
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MAKE YOUR TICKET READ
SAN DIEGO
California

- MORE THAN 96%.
- OF REVIEW OF REVIEWS'
- 112,000 ACTIVE PROSPECTS
- TRAVEL for PLEASURE... Proving
- Our Claim to the Most Responsive
- Travel Audience—to Whom All Travel
- Advertising Appeals



The ORIENT is yours
from the start
when you go by N.Y.K.

It is an adventure in itself to discover the Western World's comforts and luxuries served up to you by the quiet, gracious art of the Orient—to enjoy deck sports, ocean gaiety, superb American cuisine, entertainment brimming over—all touched and made new by Japanese inventiveness and unfailing good taste on N.Y.K. Liners.

JAPAN • CHINA • PHILIPPINES

Low Round-Trip Summer Fares in effect May 15
From Pacific Coast to Japan

First Class from \$504 | Cabin Class from \$400
Second Class from \$304 | Tourist Cabin from \$216

Regular sailings from San Francisco, Los Angeles VIA HONOLULU. Direct departures—Seattle and Vancouver. New York, 25 Broadway; San Francisco, 551 Market St.; Seattle, 1404 Fourth Ave.; Chicago, 40 North Dearborn St.; Los Angeles, 518 West Sixth St., or any Cunard White Star Limited office. Consult your local tourist agent.

N.Y.K. (JAPAN)
LINE MAIL

REVIEW OF REVIEWS



The Future of America is in Her Own Hands..

Hands that weave cloth, sow wheat, run lathes... hands that work... in their skill and activity lies the destiny of America. All the primal needs of her life must come from the hands of Industry.

There was a time when a single pair of well-trained hands made a worker almost self-sustaining. The pioneer built his home, made his clothes, raised and trapped his food... *but that day has gone.* Now the handiwork of one man may contribute to the welfare of many—yet meet only one or two of his individual needs. For the rest, he must depend upon the work of others in every part of the land.

As with individual Americans, so with American industries. Inter-dependence is the law of their being. Each needs the others. And the progress of one contributes to the progress of all. The Territory of Hawaii furnishes a striking example. In her chief industry—cane sugar—she keeps 50,000 pairs of hands busy—at the highest wages paid in the American agricultural industry—producing two billion pounds of cane sugar annually.

No sooner is her sugar converted into dollars than her dollars are converted into the products of other American industries. *Again more hands at work.* Legions of them, for the Territory of Hawaii supports other branches of American industry to the tune of millions of dollars annually.

So it goes, year after year... the interchange of goods over the length and breadth of our country... keeping busy the myriad hands of American industry. *This is the American system... and one of its most important members is the Territory of Hawaii, U.S.A.*

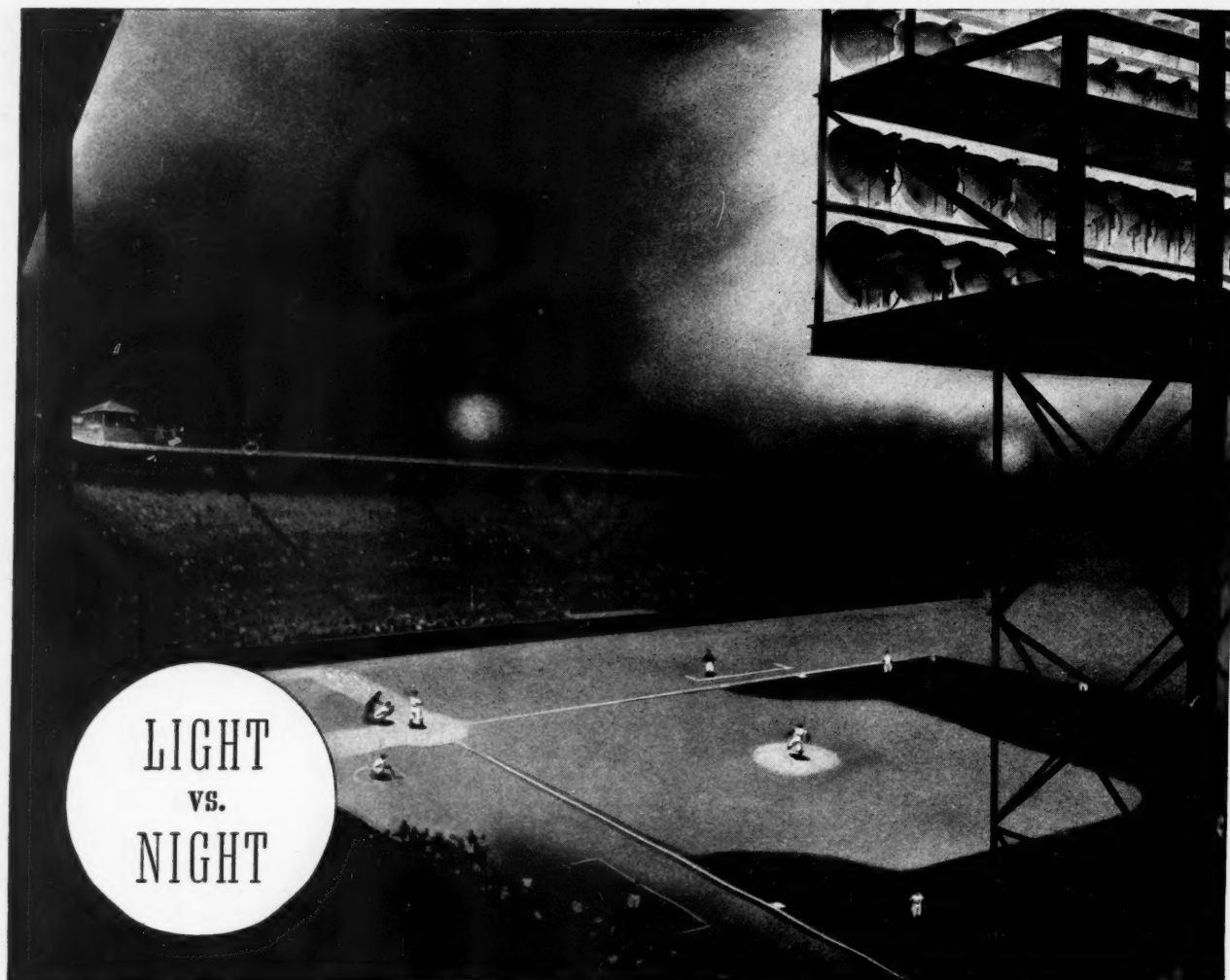


DO YOU KNOW—*The American cane sugar industry in the Territory of Hawaii is a leader in industrial, agricultural, scientific and sociological development. No other branch of the American agricultural industry gives its workers year-round employment, or pays them as high a wage.*

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, U. S. A.

A voluntary association of plantations, providing year-round employment for 50,000 people in the production of cane sugar, paying the highest farm wages in the American sugar industry



LIGHT
vs.
NIGHT

Darkness once yielded only to the Sun. Today it bows to new and formidable opponents . . . powerful lights, that owe their brilliance to electricity.

"PLAY BALL!" The sun has long since set, yet the flash of the tiny white sphere from the pitcher's hand is as visible as in midafternoon. The crack of the bat sends an outfielder tearing backward. Your eye follows the ball in its zooming arc. The contest is on!

In fact, *two* contests are on—and the one between Darkness and Light is infinitely the more significant. That battle is waged not only

upon the playing fields. Nightly it is fought on highways and air lanes—in homes and on quiet residential streets—in public buildings, auditoriums and great industrial plants. And everywhere, the conquest of darkness by electric light adds to safety and public welfare.

"It can't be done, but here it is!" might well be the motto of the Westinghouse research engineers who have aided the cause of Light

in this once-unequal contest. To them goes credit for years of development and application of incandescent, sodium, and mercury lighting—and for the art of "painting with light." The Westinghouse "Circle-W" trade-mark will be found today on efficient lamps and lighting equipment serving every home and industrial purpose. It is a never-failing guide to better illumination at lower cost.



Westinghouse

The name that means everything in electricity

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APRIL

Reading Around the World

Home of the Free

Morris Markey in *McCall's*

How much does it cost to live in a trailer, month in and month out?" I asked.

"That depends," he said. "Two people living along in the ordinary way can get along fine enough on seventy-five dollars a month, and that takes care of repairs and tires and such."

He pointed out that the nomads of the trailers do not spend a great deal on gas and oil because most of them travel slowly and most of them stay for months at a time in some chosen spot. They have no rent or taxes to pay—only the fifteen or so dollars a year for their trailer license.

"Of course," he said, "a lot of us keep up a little residence somewhere, just to call somewhere home and to have a right to vote. I keep a place in Michigan. But I don't spend a month there in a year."

The problem affecting the present owner of a trailer is the finding of proper places to haul up for the night. It is easy, of course, to pull into a side lane, or ask a farmer for permission to spend the night in his pasture. That is what we generally did. But you cannot get a connection for your electrical extension that way. Your reading lamps must remain dim and your radio off unless you want to run down your car battery.

The solution, of course, is the trailer camp, a park something like the tourist-cabin parks which are the symbols of the pre-trailer age. It is my own prophecy that we shall have, before another year is out, a shaded nook in half the towns and villages of the land, marked "Trailer Camp" and offering to the wanderer of the roads a quiet resting place for the night, cheap, and with all modern conveniences.

Some expert employed by the telephone company, a man who has spent his life studying population trends, has dared to predict that within another five years a fourth of the population will be spending the most of their time in automobile trailers. That seems absurd at first reading, but after thinking for a moment it is not so extravagant after all. Count up the retired men and women, middle-aged and old. Count up the grandchildren who will be with them a considerable part of the time. Count up the itinerant workers of all sorts, harvesters and tinkers and medicine men. And, most important of all, count up the salesmen.

Then cast your mind toward the ineffable lure which The Road has for the people of America. We are a nation of wanderers, and we have a perfectly enormous land over which to roam. The most economical way is by trailer.

For my part, I am eager to stop what I am doing and hear the whine of the tires again. I want to sleep with a big oak tree over the silvered roof of my house on wheels. And so I am on my way to Florida, to Sarasota, down by the keys

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from the current magazines

not far from Tampa Bay. The Tin Can Tourists are gathering there now.

The people in Sarasota will be glad enough to see us. There will be about fifteen hundred trailers in camp from now until spring—a permanent population of about 4,000 men and women and children. We are going to spend about \$3,200 a day in the stores down there.

And whenever I grow tired of the place I live I can hitch up, and within an afternoon's drive find a new setting for my trailer home.

Human Contraband

Ishbel Ross in *Today*

THE depression put a check on human contraband for a time. There was no money to pay for smuggling; there were no jobs to be had on arrival. But the tide is rising again.

The border patrol, numbering 875 men, loops back and forth over 3,898 miles of Canadian boundary and for 1,744 miles along the Mexican frontier. It patrols the line from Eastport, Maine, to Port Angeles, Washington, and from Corpus Christi, Texas, to San Ysidro, California. It guards the east coast of Florida from Jacksonville to Key West. But an army 50 times as strong could not throw an ironclad guard around this serrated territory—its inlets, woods, deserts, streams, back roads, and secret trails.

Now five leave for every one who enters on the legal basis. But this does not take into consideration the nomads who sneak in over the border. Moreover, many who would have been held and deported under the old immigration laws now escape before the warrants for their arrest can be obtained.

The most elusive and expensive mode of smuggling, and one which is gaining ground on both borders, is by airplane carrying that illicit and costly freight, the Chinese alien. This is dangerous business and the tariff is rarely less than \$1,000.

The story begins in a teeming town back in China, where secret societies accept candidates for transportation to America. Once arrived in Mexico they make their way to the border and take the crucial step in the elaborate negotiations that link the master-minds in China with the ultimate employers somewhere in America.

Life is a cheap commodity in the smuggling racket. There is no record of the miserable fugitives who have failed to reach their destination. And there is only a partial history of the fantastic tricks that have been tried by the syndicates to get their human freight into the country.

The Chinese are a special problem. Their features are indistinguishable to us; so are their names. They are herded like sheep, driven like serfs, and are held in virtual slavery—a condition which often continues after delivery, until the debt has been wholly wiped out. One of the traders who confined his operations to Sonora sent 3,678 over the line in a year until the law caught up with him. Many of them have come in by fraudulent means as citizens of Honolulu. It is a favorite dodge to swear that they were born in San Francisco before the earthquake, and who can deny it, with the records all destroyed? But the Orientals, although spectacular, are not important numerically.

While business has fallen off in Florida it is booming at the Canadian border—not so much organized smuggling as a steady trickle of aliens following the shimmer of rising prosperity. Smuggling by air is thoroughly organized. The tariff is anywhere from \$50 to \$500. The smuggling pilots have scouts at the landing fields who signal them to keep on going when the patrol is within range.

All the organized smuggling is done to an accompaniment of firearms, but the men of the border patrol have orders never to fire unless fired upon. The record of the border patrol is a good one, considering their limited strength and inadequate equipment. In the last twelve years they have rolled up a total of 218,925 arrests. They have seized 4,978 automobiles, 1,814 boats and 40 aircraft used in illegal operations. Last year they nabbed 128 smugglers at their operations and 10,000 fugitives who were trying to sneak into the country by the back door.

There is another loophole where the ships come in. This concerns the sailors who jump ship or overstay their 60-day leave, and are soon assimilated in the population. The immigration authorities concede 1,212 seamen desertions in the last year. There were 790,184 examinations of seamen on 28,495 vessels during that period. The number paid off or discharged was 17,329 and there is no way of knowing how many of these may have skipped. Technically, alien seamen who leave their vessels in American ports are required to ship back in 60 days, but many fail to show up.

Once the fugitive makes his getaway his country blandly ignores him. His return is most unwelcome, and the consulates insist on getting rockbound proof of his original citizenship.

The Department of Labor has shown considerable leniency on the whole issue. Miss Perkins abolished the fingerprinting of aliens; they cannot now be held without warrants and this involves many clumsy delays. The American Federation of Labor, vitally involved, keeps hands off this rather ticklish issue. Too many racial passions are involved.

Progressive Court

From *The Lewiston Morning Tribune*

THE President in his message to the opening session of the present Congress indicated quite clearly that he is thoroughly aware that the shadow of a conservative Supreme Court lies across the path of the entire New Deal, and that its challenge must be met before substantial progress forward is possible.

The President's proposal for reorganization of the federal judiciary is neither surprising nor revolutionary. Compared to the suggestions which have been made in Congress for restricting the powers of the Supreme Court to invalidate legislation, the Roosevelt plan is conservative. It might involve an enlargement in the membership of the Court, but it would not deprive the bench of any of its present functions or authority.

The meat in the President's proposal, of course, is that for each federal judge past 70 years of age who refused to retire (including members of the lower and appellate courts), an additional judge would be appointed. It so happens there are six Supreme Court justices past 70 and, therefore, if the plan is adopted and the six hold on to their togas, six new justices would be named. The justices who have been most unrelenting in their opposition to New Deal legislation thus would become a minority instead of a majority of the tribunal, which then might consist of 15 instead of 9 jurists.

The meaning of this is, we think, fairly plain. The benefits in rectifying present judicial delays, due to lack of manpower on the federal court benches and red-tape restrictions on appeal procedure are obvious, and none will have honest quarrel with these purposes. But overshadowing these surface values is the President's evident determination to proceed to carry out what he considers a mandate of the last national election, by seeking a court which will be an "instrument of progress"—through a method entirely within the framework of the law and with ample historical precedent—so that the arm of the Government may assist, not hobble, a united people seeking to cope with the economic and social problems that have arisen to plague our highly complex industrial civilization.

The law of evolution is—adapt or die. It is an inexorable law which cannot be invalidated by the Supreme Court. It applies to the grouping of society which we call a nation as well as to man.



Advice to Pioneers

Delazon Smith in *Annals of Iowa*

MULES and horses, if permitted to travel no faster than oxen, will grow fat whilst the oxen will grow poor. But there is no necessity of driving them as slow as you do oxen. The pace of an ox you cannot, ordinarily, hurry. At best you cannot average more than from twenty to twenty-five miles per day with oxen upon the first part of the route, and from ten to fifteen on the latter part. With horses or mules you make an average of twenty-five miles all the way, and that without injuring them, if you take good care of them.

The next thing to be considered is the kind of wagon. Whether you start with oxen, mules or horses, you need no other, and should not, on any account, start with other than light, strong wagons. And if my advice is followed, and mules or horses are employed, I would recommend the building of the very light two-horse wagons, on purpose for the trip, with elliptical springs, light covers, &c. Be sure and keep off and away all surplus weight, whether wood or iron.

The next thing in order is the loading. Upon this point, once for all, and earnestly and emphatically, allow me to advise that nothing be suffered to find a place in a wagon destined for the Pacific, not absolutely necessary for the journey. If you cross the plains, you can take nothing with you save sufficient food and clothing to last you here. If you start with more, the chances are five to one that you will either leave them upon the road or kill the team that draws them.

Of flour, each adult person should be provided with 125 pounds; of meat 100 pounds. Bring well cured hams. Your hams will keep, and they are both palatable and healthy. Bring also a supply of fat bacon. This you will need, if you come with oxen, for your cattle, even if you do not eat it yourself. The length of time of course will depend on how fast you travel; and your speed will depend on your employing oxen, horses or mules. If oxen, you will ordinarily be 120 days from the Missouri river to the Cascade Mountains or the Dalles of the Columbia. If either horses or mules are employed, from sixty to eighty days only will be consumed. Start also with a reasonable quantity of the following articles: sugar, tea, coffee, crackers, corn meal, dried apples and peaches, rice, cheese, salt, soap, pickles, vinegar, mustard, pepper, molasses, salaratus, or yeast powders, butter crackers, dried beef, and venison, honey, butter and peppersauce, horse radish, and so forth.

In addition to the foregoing articles of food, the following articles will be needed: matches, candles, duplicate whiplashes, and, (if you bring either or both gun and pistols) powder, lead and percussion caps. Start too, say with one gallon of spirits of turpentine to each team. You will be sure to need it for your cattle's heads and heels, if you drive oxen, and it will be found useful often, drive what you will. I have told you to bring lard; bring black lead, and mix

the lard with it to make wagon grease.

Whatever animals you start with be sure and have them shod before you start, and don't fail to bring with you at least one set of new shoes, nails, and tools sufficient to put them on with. We found a portable blacksmith establishment on the road, about midway of the journey, and I believe they charged \$20 for shoeing a single ox.

You will need more or less of rope upon your journey; and should you wish to lariat your stock you will need iron pins—corresponding in number to the number of your stock—from twelve to eighteen inches long, made the size of your finger, sharp at one end and a ring in the other.

In regard to cooking, I would advise that every family provide themselves with a small sheet iron cooking stove. One made expressly for the trip. In addition to the stove you will want a camp kettle, tea kettle, coffee pot, one coffee mill, one frying pan, one (tin) kettle, tin basins and plates, iron spoons and some knives and forks. You will need one

axe, a spade and a lantern and a match safe. You will also need kegs for your butter, vinegar, molasses, honey and lard; and either cans or kegs for your water. These should, of course, be proportioned in size to the number to be supplied. They should, at least, contain water enough to supply all who depend upon them for at least twenty-four hours.

If you can cross the Missouri river as early as the middle of April, do so. If you cannot cross before the middle of May do not come at all. But go into one of the cabins, in the vicinity of Kanesville, recently deserted by the Mormons, and go to work and raise a crop. You will then be on hand to start with fresh teams, early in the spring. Be assured that the journey is too long to be made in one season, unless it be commenced very early. In addition to all that has gone before you should employ some physician to select and put up for you a judicious supply of medicines.



The (Free) City of Danzig, story without words.
—Canard Enchaîné, Paris

Tenancy Problems

Harold Hoffsommer in *Rural America*

SOcial scientists and others are almost unanimous in regarding tenancy as one of the most vexing agricultural problems of the present time, but there is considerable disagreement from this point on. At one extreme are those who

It's taken a lot to wake him up.—Des Moines Register



regard tenancy as an unmitigated evil. At the other extreme are those who see a great deal of good in the present tenant arrangements.

It is probable that the ranks of those who hold that tenancy should be entirely eradicated would be considerably thinned if the term could be used with sufficient precision to eliminate certain vicious types of tenancy or near tenancy which they have in mind.

The problems of Middle Western tenancy are in certain fundamental respects different from those of the cotton belt. Traditional and racial backgrounds make the problem vastly different in the South than in the Middle West, yet the same term *tenancy* is used to cover both of the situations.

At the other extreme are those who believe that the bulk of the Southern tenants are better off under tenancy than they would be under ownership. Arguments to this effect are particularly cogent in comparing the status of poor owners living on unproductive cut-over lands with tenants living on some of the more prosperous plantations in the better land areas.

What is the comparison between the living standards of tenants and poor owners? Which status is conducive to the greater well being? Is it true that most people would prefer to own their own homes rather than rent them even if the former entails considerable hardship?

It seems quite possible that some of the desired values may be either partially or wholly attained through tenancy as well as through ownership, provided the tenancy is of the proper kind. If, for example, the desirable value to be obtained is that of security, is it not possible that a rearrangement of the leasing system might not accomplish this end as well as ownership, particularly in view of the hazards of ownership for tenants inexperienced in farm management?

Of equal importance to the values accruing directly to the individual, though not so fully appreciated, are the social values at stake. The present critical agricultural and industrial situation calls for a realignment of these social

values. The time was when it was not accounted immoral for a man to boast that "he had worn out three farms and was good for another." Land wastage now not only concerns future generations but the present generation as well. It is an immediate problem of both landlords and tenants and the destruction of natural resources is fast coming to be considered as against the mores in all enlightened groups.

Floods and Individualism

From *Manchester Guardian Weekly*

RUGGED individualism can no longer cope with the Ohio. The river has always been a flood trap. The "normal" flood is in the spring, when the whole vast ice-bound territory is loosened by the spring rains. In the early days of the valley's development this made little difference. When the crest of the flood had passed on, there was no further need to worry; upon reaching the Mississippi it did what damage it could to a still more sparsely populated territory.

But now flood waters on the Ohio cannot be treated so lightly; the Ohio floods are the principal cause of the vastly more damaging Mississippi floods. At present about a million cubic feet of water a second is passing into the Mississippi river from the Ohio. This is a great deal of water even for the Mississippi to handle. It must be remembered that the Mississippi has to take the flood waters of a half-dozen other major tributaries, though none so important as the Ohio. If the tributaries have their spring floods at well-separated intervals, then the Mississippi can handle them without too much difficulty. If several tributary floods come pouring into the river simultaneously there is built up a stream so massive that all efforts to control it are hopeless. These major Mississippi floods occur every thirteen years, on the average. The last one was in 1927.

The obvious way to guard against floods is to build levees or flood-walls to contain the swollen river; and they do well enough for minor risings. But the great objection to levee protection is that it merely channels the water and shoots it along more rapidly and in greater volume. When a city builds levees it increases the difficulties downstream in just the degree to which the levees are effective. The other way is to retard the flood waters by means of dams and reservoirs. This is the ideal way, for it not only prevents damage downstream by dispersing the flood gradually but at the same time creates new sources of water power, helps to stop erosion, improves navigation, and provides pleasant bodies of water. Unfortunately dams are expensive to build. In such rich districts as the Ohio valley most of the land suitable for reservoirs costs about \$300 an acre. The only hope is to provide reservoirs on the tributaries. That is precisely what is being attempted in the much-maligned Tennessee Valley experiment (the Tennessee river being the chief tributary to the Ohio), where an effort is being made to plan an entire district around its resources of land and water.

Thus the problem of how to deal with the floods of continental America is one of great complexity. Its complexity has been increased by the hit-or-miss way in which the resources of the United States have been developed, and it is made still more complex by politics. Control is shared by the federal government, by the state governments (a dozen states have fingers in the Ohio river), and by the many municipal governments.

Unfortunately water pays no attention to this divided sovereignty or these political boundaries. Pittsburgh on the Ohio may be content to guard against flood with cheap levees regardless of their effect on the next city downstream; certainly it can see little reason for building an expensive reservoir for the benefit of flood-ridden Louisiana, 3,000 miles away. Because of this chaotic situation efforts to con-



The modern navigator.—N. Y. Herald-Tribune

control the floods of the Mississippi and its tributaries have in the past been failures. Yet it seems probable that some effort to bridge the political difficulties will be made before long—it most certainly will if the present flood on the Ohio develops into a major Mississippi flood.

One of the few achievements of Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal which stood above controversy was an engineering survey of the American resources of land and water and the most effective ways of cherishing and developing them for the common good. Like most reports, it has spent its later life on library shelves, but this Ohio flood may possibly bring it down again; and if it does, the Ohio river will have helped to seal the doom of that very spirit of rugged individualism which it helped to form.

Indian Genesis

Miguel Angel Espinosa
in Pan American Union

THE earth was whirling through space. Night lay over the world and over everything. All was black; the sky was black and the heavens, and cold reached down even into the infinite caverns of nothingness.

Death rested on the world. Nothing flew, nothing floated, nothing was warm; there were no rivers, no valleys, no mountains,—only the sea.

One day Teotl, the Creator, rubbed together two sticks of wood and produced fire. He took handfuls of sparks and scattered them broadcast in space, forming the stars. The mysterious distance was dotted with points of light.

Suddenly in the highest point of the heavens appeared Teopantli, who rules the universe. He came smiling, wrapped in a mantle of light. He threw down the last handful of fire, which clung together in a bright globe. This was Tónal, the good Father Sun.

But in the midst of the sound of bursting buds, of worlds spinning about in their orbits, of explosions of light, Teopantli wept.

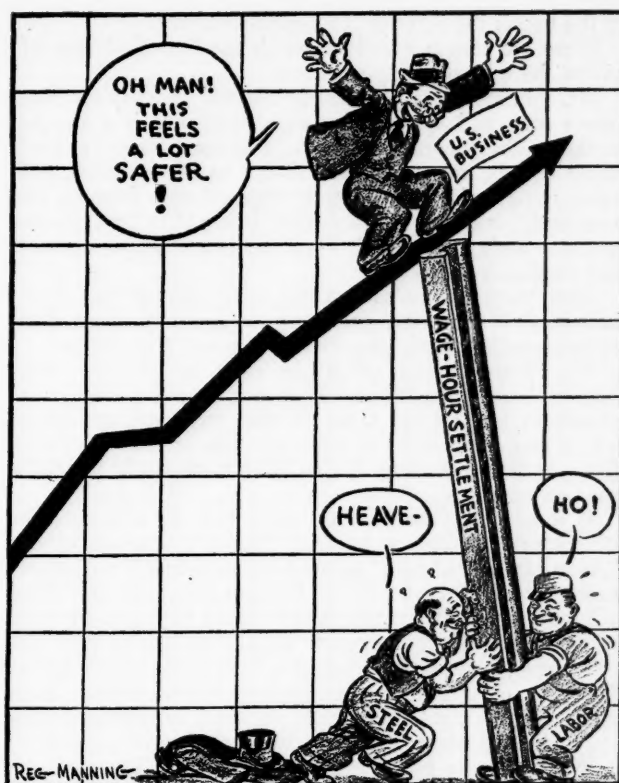
The tear rolled down his cheek and hung suspended in space, until it turned white and spun away. This became Metztli, the good Mother Moon, who therefore is sad. She shed her light over the earth, which no longer was empty. The seas were breaking against the shore. There were mountains and ravines. On the heights the wild beasts were roaring. In streams and through the jungle sped lizards. The rivers twisted like white serpents. Life was singing.

Mankind was created from the sap of a cactus which dripped in the mud. This race of men was bad and angered the Creator. A furious rain was let loose upon them and a hurricane blew, bowing the mountains before it. All mankind died except our ancestors, Coscotácat and Tlacatixtl. After this catastrophe humanity began to perfect itself little by little.

There was a time when creation was threatened. The sky seemed to fall; it shook with the weight of the stars.

This was the childhood of humanity. Only a short time before, the earth, in the form of a gray cloud, was being dragged through watery space. Only a little while before had the earth grown more solid and become this immense ball on which we live. At the time of which we speak the sky was falling like a board without support. So numerous were the complaints on the earth that the Creator gave serious thought as to how to correct the evil, and so he made four giants.

At the four corners of the heavens they raised their shoulders; the sky stopped falling and the stars became firm in their places. From that time on the giants have stayed in their places at the four corners of the sky. Kan-Xibchac on the south, Chac-Xibchac on the east, Zac-Xibchac on the



A substantial prop.—Arizona Republic

north and Ek-Xibchac on the west. The first was yellow, the second red, the third white and the fourth black. They took turns for four years each. They represented the four points of the compass, which gave them their names.

Theory vs. Practice

H. L. Wells in Commerce

PERHAPS no period in the history of education has found the college professor so subjected to criticism from the business and professional world as the election period through which we have just passed. The effect of this nationwide ridicule was to widen a class feeling which has been growing for years. Smoldering in reactionary minds today is an almost militant hatred against the "red" in education.

"Practical men of affairs" are called practical because they have tested the technique involved in getting things done. Attempting to get the job done will bring any man, no matter how conscientious or how unscrupulous, to the conclusion that progress is a series of compromises—halting, retreating, and eventually gaining ground.

If attempting to get things done can produce a certain philosophy, what do we garner from the struggle of attempting to think things through? In a large measure the college professor is free from the irritating problems of payroll, delivery of goods, risks and competition. The truth is his goal and his teaching task is to impart it.

Once a logical conclusion is reached, the impatience bursts forth for its application. Why cannot an obvious fact be made effective at once? All this practical talk of compromise and tolerance and caution is not understood.

It is and will be a sad day for the intellectual life of a nation and society when creative and logical thinking in an unhampered atmosphere is destroyed. Equally sad will be the day when we do not listen to the tempering warning from those who are trying to "get the job done". Blending

of the two is the deterrent to dogmatic slavery.

There are certain questions which the "practical men of affairs" have been asking educators.

Mr. Educator—are you deliberately and honestly teaching young men and women that social existence is a rugged struggle—that honesty, tolerance, courage, ability to stand abuse and be misunderstood, ability to admit defeat and error, compromise and firmness tempered with fairness, are as essential as facts? What are you doing to fit these graduates into a democracy built upon the sacredness of contract and obedience to law?

Does your educational process really attempt to "find" individuals? So many graduates are confused about their abilities and so poorly prepared for the task they choose.

Mr. "Practical Man of Affairs"—let me ask you some equally leading questions. Is it not true that your own selfishness has created many of the very problems about which you complain? It took you a long time to realize that a high average wage for working men greatly increased your own business.

Is it not true, Mr. Business Man, that the concentration of control and money has run absolutely counter to the "American Way of Life" as you tried to picture it during the recent presidential campaign? Has not merger upon merger of business proved that size at some point begins to compete with itself? Your customers became aware of your inconsistent practices and prices and formed their own manufacturing units and mutual buying organizations. How much of the Social Security program would have been useless if you had encouraged widespread ownership of property?

We can prove but one thing; that our problem will be solved by recognizing the absolute dependence of academic thinking and practical application upon one another. The closer we can draw these together in mutual understanding, the sooner a real social democracy will flower.

Sino-Russians

E. H. Anstice in *Contemporary Review*, London

IN 1914 there were, perhaps, 100 Russians living in Shanghai; by 1918 the number had risen to over 1,000; at the end of 1924 it was 8,000; early in 1936 it was 22,000; and it was predicted that before another twelve months were out the 22,000 would have become 30,000. The story behind these figures is one of the tragic epics of the Great War. It is the story of a people's flight before a conquering and intolerant ideology, and how, penniless, in a strange land among a strange people they struggled successfully to maintain their national identity and self-respect.

A disorganized mob gathered together into Shanghai from all parts of Russia—that is how local Russian leaders saw the Russian population of Shanghai in 1923. According to a report rendered to the League of Nations in the same year, out of the total number of 8,000 at least half were destitute, living on the one meal a day of soup and bread supplied by community soup kitchens. To-day, out of a total of 22,000 the number of indigent unemployed is placed at 2,000, while the incoming Russian finds an organized Russian community ready to absorb and assist him.

The Chinese Government allows Russian refugees to remain Russians. To obtain visas and a passport the refugee has to have a certificate of identity, which he can obtain either from the Russian Emigrants Committee or the Council of the United Russian Public Organizations. This latter body has been officially recognized by the Chinese authorities. It is authorized to solemnize and register marriages, to issue birth certificates, to grant divorces, to register business agreements, to draw up wills, to be, in fact, a consulate.

The main function of the Russian Emigrants Committee is to coördinate the community's social and charitable activities and to act as a focalizing point for local Russian opinion.

When the White Russians began to arrive in considerable numbers in 1921 and 1922, they had first to be kept alive by the local foreign population, and then to be found employment. The newcomers had to be accorded, if possible, foreign status, to be employed in tasks compatible with that status. The type of employment open to foreigners was, however, strictly limited. The greater number of the refugees spoke neither English nor Chinese. It was very, very slowly that the ever-growing Russian community managed to become self-supporting, and even then it had to be content with a low standard of living.



If one horse lies down in the traces the field will not be plowed.—N. Y. Post

Self-help and mutual assistance have from the beginning distinguished the attitude of the Russians to their situation, and the provision of funds to allow individuals to set up in small enterprises of their own has been one of the principal means of helping each other that they have adopted. To-day there are hundreds of small Russian business undertakings, especially in the French Concession, where the majority of the refugees have made their home.

With the growth of a Shanghai-educated generation, speaking and writing English and possibly Chinese as well as Russian, the Russians are now making their way into offices and in professional circles. This has been assisted by the depression, which has compelled foreign firms drastically to reduce expenses. One way of doing this has been (in less responsible posts) to replace men brought out from home by local products, and this has been the Russian's chance. He is willing to accept a quarter of the salary demanded by the man from home, and at the same time does not expect home leave, with his passage paid by the firm. In the same way Russian stenographers are replacing English and American girls in offices, because of the much lower rate of pay they ask. The depression has helped, too, the Russian professional man—the doctor, the dentist, the architect, the engineer.

Despite the hard times Russian beggars have been remarkably few. Through the various societies adults keep alive their national spirit and at the same time see that the children get, in Sunday and night schools, if nowhere else, an

education in Russian culture to supplement the more Western training they must have if they are to gain a livelihood in Shanghai.

Everyone to-day admits, though with a hope that it will not happen in their lifetime, that ultimately the system of extraterritoriality must end and the foreign settlements and concessions be handed back to the Chinese. As business and administration fall more and more into Chinese hands so the foreign community must dwindle, and the support, not only political and moral but economic, which the Russians have derived from the presence of other foreigners will be withdrawn. The present tendency is for Russians to replace the Europeans from home, the next stage will be when Chinese replace Russians.

While there is a place for the Russian in the International Shanghai of to-day, there will be no place for him in the Chinese Shanghai of the future—as a Russian, that is. There may be, indeed, most certainly will be, one for him as a Chinese citizen.

Prove It, Officer

F. M. Kreml in *Public Safety*

Too many cases fail in traffic courts, and the driver is not deterred from further lawbreaking with his car nor are others deterred by a stern but just example. Primarily cases are lost because the officers—sincere though they may be—do not know well enough the rules of evidence. In free countries the person accused of a crime is protected by a multitude of rules, the basic one being that he need not prove his innocence; that, on the contrary, the prosecution must prove his guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty before a jury of his peers".

Driving while under the influence of liquor is a crime before the law in practically all states. Of this particular crime there are four elements: (1) the accused must have been under the influence of liquor, (2) he must have been driving, (3) he must have been driving a motor vehicle, and

(4) he must have been driving on a public thoroughfare, although in some states the law does not restrict the location.

In presenting evidence before the court an officer may state facts only, conclusions that he may draw from these facts being inadmissible. But there is an important exception to this rule. It is that the trained and experienced investigator soon becomes expert in his work and may be qualified as an expert by the prosecution. After proper qualification, he may then give conclusions. Similarly, an officer is not permitted to testify as to what he was told or what he read or what he thought. Admissible testimony, according to this rule, includes only knowledge that he obtained directly through one of his own five senses.

Lastly, it is necessary to bring to court the "best evidence" available of the facts that one is attempting to establish. At the scene of an accident good investigators do not bustle about gathering a multitude of facts on every last aspect of the case without knowing what kind of a case they have and what kinds of evidence they need. They first determine in their minds the crime that was probably committed, review mentally the various elements of that crime and proceed to gather evidence to prove each of those elements.

Officers need to remember, too, that a confession, verbal or written, is admissible before the court. In interviewing the witnesses of an accident investigators frequently err gravely. Unless the witness will later be available to appear in court, the statements he made privately to the officers will not be admissible. To make such statements admissible, therefore, the officer asks each witness to restate his version of the accident *in the presence of the defendant*. A written and signed statement by a witness may prove to be a valuable document to the investigating officers, but the statement may not be admitted as evidence against the defendant. Still, there is value in having a signed statement. If a witness changes his story, the statement may be admitted to impeach the testimony he gives on the stand.

In building a strong case against the drunken driver, it is excellent strategy to anticipate and prepare for the defense. It is well for the officers to know the legal pitfalls they may encounter. They should check very carefully the roadway, obstructions to view, and signals and signs. Photographs are frequently used to show obstructions or the lack of them, to show the damages to the automobiles or the position of the cars after the crash.

In a preliminary conference with the prosecuting attorney the officers should apprise him of all the facts and, of course, the officers must be sure that they themselves agree on every vital point. The character of the defendant is not admissible in accident cases, unless the defense puts it in issue.

And, as important as anything else in the courtroom, is the attitude of the officers. They should be *prosecuting* witnesses, not *persecuting* witnesses.

Neighbors of Nations

W. G. Thompson in
Bell Telephone Quarterly

IN 1927, there occurred two significant victories over the Atlantic—one by transportation, when Lindbergh, in May, flew a single-engined airplane non-stop from New York to Paris; and the other by communications, when on January 7, the work of the scientists and engineers in the field of radiotelephony culminated in the inauguration of telephone service across the Atlantic between New York and London.

As far back as 1914, engineers were looking forward to the possibility of projecting the human voice across oceans. Along the Great Circle route the closest land was the British Isles. The favorable distance factor and the existence of the wire networks at both ends, coupled with the further ad-

Drive them out!—N.
Y. World-Telegram



vantages of a common language and the potential traffic volume to be expected between two great financial centers, led to the establishment of the first link across the Atlantic as a New York-London circuit.

Shortly following the opening of this circuit, the service was extended beyond the terminals of the radio circuit by means of the wire toll lines at each end, so that by the end of 1927 all of the United States and Cuba, together with a part of Canada, was interconnected with Great Britain. It appeared that, at least during the early development years of the radiotelephone service, the best and most reliable way to serve the rest of Europe was by utilizing the extensive wire telephone network radiating from London.

Toward the end of 1929, most of North America, including part of Mexico, was connected for service with Europe. Looking southward, arrangements were completed with the Compania Internacional de Radio, located in Argentina.

In December, 1931, from radiotelephone centers established near San Francisco, a short wave channel was provided between that city and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. The transpacific station was utilized in March, 1933, for a further jump west. A direct connection was established between San Francisco and Manila. Late in 1934, direct connection was made between San Francisco and Tokyo, thus providing service to Japan, some five thousand miles distant and nearly a day earlier in time. Finally, it should be mentioned that tests are under way, looking toward China.

Today there is available to the public of the United States telephone service to nearly seventy countries and territories scattered throughout the globe, and to the neighboring nations of Canada, Cuba, and Mexico—in all, 93 percent of the world's telephones.

Although no recent analysis has been made, it is estimated that about half the day-to-day traffic volume is comprised of business calls and the rest is made up of calls relating to social or personal matters. Probably the greatest use of the service is for the transaction of financial matters. World happenings of widespread interest, such as the events at the time of the abdication of King Edward VIII, and the devaluation of the monies of various countries, often bring sudden sharp peaks in the traffic load. But day in and day out the increasing volume consists of calls made, in the main, because there is a work-a-day job to be done in finance, in sales, in engineering, in manufacturing; and because there is the need to keep families or friends in touch with each other.

Pay for the War?

From *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*

REPORTS of fresh negotiations on the intergovernmental debts that resulted from the World War keep cropping up almost from week to week, largely because the improve-



"How did you enjoy your trip out west?"
"Quite well, but I am glad to be back in my own bed again."—Fliegende Blätter, Munich

ment of the world economic position slowly is making more possible a settlement that would prove acceptable to the United States Government. The notes exchanged on the war debts last month suggest that the British and French Governments are beginning to view such obligations a little more optimistically than during the worst of the depression. The British omitted their usual reference to conditions that make resumption of payments quite as difficult as when default occurred, while the French communication was couched in cordial terms.

There is less uncertainty regarding French war debt conversations, for it was announced in Paris late last week that Georges Bonnet, financial and economic expert, would replace Andre le Laboulaye as Ambassador to Washington, for a time at least. The understanding has prevailed for some time that M. Bonnet would take the Washington post only for purposes of debt discussions. Premier Leon Blum indicated before he took office last year that he looked toward a new debt settlement as a means of augmenting Franco-American friendship.

Unfortunately, however, the French have intimated that they desire to clear up the problem chiefly to regain access to American financial markets, now barred to war debt defaulters under the Johnson Act, and the success of any debt discussions is made questionable by that circumstance.

I Buried a Suicide

Thomas F. Opie in *The Churchman*

THERE WAS a great concourse of people present—from all walks of life. I did not feel any slight resentment nor any animus in the atmosphere. The old idea that a man who died at his own hands must be carried out and put away like some animal, without ceremony and without mercy, has finally died out.

Just why this modern age should be perpetually and eternally held in bondage to the uncivilized and unholy practices of the past, merely because some antiquated doctrine, tenet or *mores* indicated this, whether in politics or religion, has long been too much of a poser for this writer.

Is the fine young man from whose funeral I have just come to be annihilated by his own act? Is he in realms of darkness and gloom forever? Has he gone to take his abode in that ecclesiastical chamber of horrors called hell?

That there is infinite reality all about us, which we do not, through any or all of the five unaided senses, apprehend, is quite demonstrable. My own feeling is that all reality registers by vibrational contact—and that there is vibrational reality all about us and indeed within us, which brings no conscious reaction upon the ego, by way of sight, hearing, smell, taste or touch. I am convinced that the human spirit has an indefinite range of "senses"—or of avenues and channels and means of sub-conscious or of unconscious reaction. These are senses of the soul or the spirit, if you will, which while we are in the flesh are latent, but which, after that freeing experience we have so badly named death, doubtless become active and dominant. It is unscientific, to put it mildly, to hold that "man is one world and has another to attend him". There is and can be but one world. The infinitesimally minute world, which we know through the physical senses, is but one phase of the only world.

What sort of a whimsical Creator would be He of the universal, to act in one way towards those who had violently and suddenly come into the unseen, even those who by their own hands had wrought the change, and in another way towards those shuffling off this mortal coil by way of fatal illness or other so-called "natural" cause! There are over twenty thousand suicides annually in America alone. What is needed is not a self-con-

stituted censor to pass judgment—but a sane leader to point the way to a more even advantage in this life and to an enlightened outlook on all things mundane and all things universal.

As for hell—well, even the theologians have banished that heated rendezvous. It was supposed that the Almighty, offended at the caprices and whims and vices and sins of His wayward offspring, would act as would an offended earthly dignitary—and that He had created a private little hall of horrors for all of the bad dead—and as a threat to all of the bad living.

Not annihilated—and not relegated to an eternity of torment, are these self-released spirits. Nature and Nature's God do not act one way towards some and another way to-



"Schererazade, what tale can you tell me that has no end?"

"Sire, I can talk to you of the work of the Non-Intervention Committee."—Humanité, Paris

wards others. That is bad science and worse theology. These men have gone out into the far reaches of the time-and-space continuum—to take their chances with all discarnate beings. They will have to get adjusted, but that they will develop into ornaments fit to adorn eternity itself, this writer refuses to imagine. I have just buried a suicide.

Anarchy and Democracy

Marquess of Lothian in
The Christian Century

WE ARE back where we were in 1914, only in greater danger because the weapons of destruction are far more formidable, the world is smaller and the anarchy is worse. Are we going to allow Europe, distracted by its internal divisions and the communist-fascist quarrel to drag the whole world back into war? That is the most urgent challenge to our statesmanship. The United States is trying to insulate itself by its neutrality legislation. But if another world war breaks out—which will be infinitely more rapid in speed than the last, and will affect not only trade but sea and air bases and the balance of forces in every part of the globe—can neutrality achieve its object?

Great Britain has gone some way to the same end. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Anthony Eden declared that while threat of war anywhere must be of concern to Great Britain, she was only positively committed to resist unprovoked aggression against France and Belgium. But if a general European war breaks out, even if it originates in the Balkans, how long will it be possible for Great Britain or the new nations overseas to remain neutral? The real question is whether it is necessary for the whole of the rest of the world to remain at the mercy of a Europe still unable to apply the only final solution of its own problem—federation.

Is it impossible, if Europe drifts from bad to worse, for the American Monroe system, the British Commonwealth system and say Scandinavia to form a democratic group so strong that nobody would dream of attacking it and that it could keep itself outside the European maelstrom, and be a powerful influence for pacification in Europe and the Far East? It was the strength of the British naval system which made the years from 1815 to 1914 the only century in which there was no world war and in which the new world was left to develop in relative peace. Great Britain cannot reproduce that system today. She has not the power. But the larger group might be able to reverse the drift to a new world war by creating a great zone of stability, freedom and peace.

But there is a still larger question. Woodrow Wilson was quite right in saying that unless the nations mastered anarchy, anarchy would master them. And it is anarchy even more than communism and fascism which is the root of the world's troubles today. One of the moral tragedies of our time is that the collapse of the league has left the democratic world without a program and condemned it to the morally sterile policy of mere self-defense. There is no hope for democracy along those lines. Peace, in the political sense of the word, comes not from pacifism but from the establishment of common government. A solution of the capitalist-socialist controversy will not come from communist-fascist wars but because we are able to grapple with the defects of contemporary capitalism by the machinery of democracy and the causes of unemployment.

Utilities Skin the Wolf

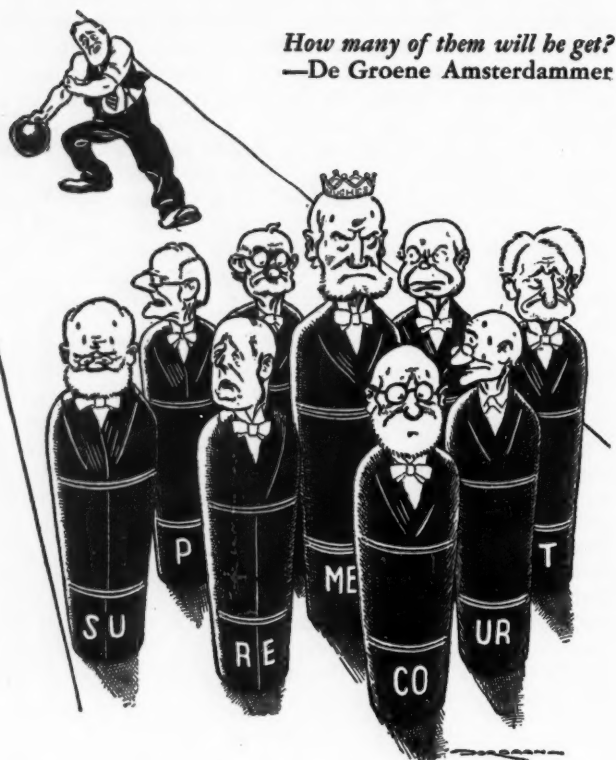
Ralph B. Cooney in
Public Utilities Fortnightly

TO THE public generally the all-embracing importance of electricity's influence upon our way of living had been but vaguely realized up until the last year or so. During the past few months the public has been forced to think about it. Publicized by a President of the United States, by cabinet members, by high executive officers of the government, by key members of the national legislature, by leaders of the business world, by a battalion of journalists—electricity has made the headlines week after week, month after month.

Assuming that there does exist a large middle group of reasonably well-informed citizens of sound intelligence, we must concede that all this publicity cannot do otherwise than awaken a large proportion of the public to the importance of electric power as a factor deeply influencing the national welfare. The important thing for the utility companies to bear in mind is that this really is an awakening.



Another treason trial in Russia.—Glasgow Bulletin



How many of them will be get?
—De Groene Amsterdammer

This burgeoning public consciousness of the importance of electricity is a new element in the power picture.

One of the biggest personal jobs faced by the utility leaders at this time is banishing politics out of their thoughts. It seems pertinent to observe that a continuance of the Roosevelt administration in Washington will not, automatically, drive the utility companies out of business. Wise power leaders will hasten to devote their energies to securing the utmost business advantage out of the new development which will remain constant—the public's new interest in power. The extent to which they succeed will depend, first, upon their understanding of the manner in which the public mind has been influenced; and, second, upon the ability they display in making capital of the situation as it exists.

What are the power ideas which this political parade of publicity has implanted in the public's consciousness? First and most widespread is a simple impression—namely, that electricity is a force of more than local importance—that our well-being as a nation is somehow tied up with the utilization of electrical energy. Once the people feel, *even without understanding*, that power is a vital element in the nation's life, they are going to prove increasingly responsive to the appeals of those who would make these matters a subject of controversy.

The second thing implanted in the public mind by the events which have been and are taking place is a broadened realization of the variety of services electricity can be made to perform. It remained for a political administration to ballyhoo the uses of electric devices in a manner calculated to enthrall the mass mind. We cannot overlook the simple fact that the publicity on behalf of the TVA—with its electrified communities, and the Rural Electrification Administration, with its power-operated farms—has given electricity itself an abundance of excellent promotion.

The power consciousness of the public is developing along two lines, and from the two extremes of human thinking. On the one hand, the people are acquiring a broad mass feeling of the importance of power to the nation. On the other, they are being influenced by a highly individualistic interest in what power can do to make each of their lives easier and more interesting.

The great government ownership *versus* private ownership issue stands as a vague and far-off thing in the eyes of the people generally. They haven't got that far in their thinking. Much of this indifference undoubtedly rises from the fact that most government experiments with power have been in the municipal field. When people think of government management in this connection they have in the back of their minds the picture of the field day which would be created for some local political machine.

Today, the important job facing the utilities is the conversion of the public's new interest in power to their own enlightened advantage. They will not do that by a continued battling for their "rights". They will accomplish such an undertaking only through a sincere and emphatic display of their feeling of public responsibility.

Liberalism vs. the Court

Paul L. Blakely in America

PERHAPS the message which the President sent to Congress on February 5 can be thus synopsisized: "There are men on the bench of the Supreme Court who block my policies by misinterpreting the Constitution. As I cannot remove them, kindly enact my plan to force them out."

Every man who wishes to be a dictator should begin by attacking the courts. As long as there is a fundamental law which protects the rights of the people by binding the Government with the chains of a Constitution, as Jefferson wrote, and a court to declare what the law is, there can be no dictator. What your dictator must have is untrammelled power to issue decrees and edicts. If he can enlist the support of wise-cracking paragraphers to caricature the real or alleged defects, mental or physical, of the judges, he is on the road to his goal.

Ring the changes on the undeniable fact that judges are not infallible. Suppress the fact that the States can annul any decree of the highest court, when such action seems desirable, by amending the Constitution. Then by continued innuendo create the belief that infallibility clothes every executive, and every political majority in a legislature. Or fall into the pathetic, and regret that nine old men on the bench are unable to keep up with the calendar. Say nothing about the fact that they are keeping up with it. Mislead the public mind long enough, and the stage is set for a government, if the phrase can be used, which dispenses with legislatures as well as with courts.

No one has said that President Roosevelt is preparing to make himself a dictator. But he is undoubtedly preparing the way to make some successor a dictator.

It is not quite correct to say that the President desires to fix the number of the Supreme Court Justices at fifteen. What he asks is authority to appoint six Justices. In the probable event that the six sitting Justices who are over seventy years of age would resign, were six new Justices to be appointed to aid them in their work, the number would remain unchanged.

The President's arguments for the desirability of younger men in the Supreme Court are not convincing. Mr. Justice Holmes, who retired at the age of ninety, had long been noted for his tendency—a too-great tendency, some might think—to explore and to inquire into the future, instead of regarding the actual Constitution as the sole measure of the powers of Congress. Nor can it be said that Mr. Justice Brandeis, still on the bench in his eightieth year, has been deaf to what has been styled "the requirements of the living law" as distinguished from statutes and decrees considered too legalistically. Wisdom does not necessarily walk with youth and leave old age forlorn.

Mr. Roosevelt's remarks about the Supreme Court, following the Court's rejection of the Industrial Act, showed

with a degree of clarity which does not always attend his more studied statements, what he thinks of the present personnel of the Court. It is inevitable, then, that the plan must be viewed by many as an attempt to pack the Court with Justices upon whom he may rely for support for his policies.

If we wish to reject our system of checks and balances, let it be done after due deliberation by an Amendment to the Constitution, and not by a show of hands some afternoon in a Congress composed almost entirely of the President's party. The President's motives are in no sense an issue here; let it be conceded that they are most laudable. But his plan is the most dangerous attack in all our history upon the government established by the Constitution.

Chances for Safety

Lee Gehlbach in *The Rotarian*

EARLY in May, last year, 12 other flyers bet me a quarter each that I would be killed within a year. The bets were made in the course of an informal discussion following a regular meeting of the QB's or Queer Birds, the flyers' fraternity, concerning the relative hazards of different professions, especially those professions followed by flyers. They held that mine was the most hazardous of all.

The profession is only six years old. It came into being in 1930 when the United States Navy demanded the inclusion of power diving in the testing of fighting ships offered to it under specification contracts. The technician

that they may be corrected and airplanes thereby made safer for others to fly. Forgetting the dollar values involved—which the pilot tries to do to avoid buck fever—and thinking in human terms the test pilot is juggling the efforts of his business partners on his fingertips.

There is no other industry where everyone so conscientiously tries to turn out the best product possible. There are no lengths to which a test pilot will not go to find any weak spots in his ship. None will ever abandon his ship while there is the faintest possible chance of landing it. A good many have lost their lives by waiting too long before bailing out in their vain efforts to save their planes.

The Government requires the most exacting dive tests for the manufacturers of new planes to prove their products. These dives are about two miles straight down with a sharp pullout at the bottom. The thing that makes these exciting is the fact that a bump in the air, an engineer's error, or a little overcontrol on the part of the pilot will cause the airplane to fly to pieces as if dynamited—or the pilot will be knocked unconscious by the sudden *yen* of his blood and insides to dive through the floor of the cockpit. When airplanes are torn apart in the air, the chances are two out of three in the pilot's favor, the biggest hazard being the flying debris at the time of the wreck.

All airplane accidents, military or commercial, are thoroughly investigated. Thoroughly. I have known engineers to follow a plane which has broken up over two miles of territory, assemble the wreckage, and by the postmortem to reconstruct the exact cause of the wreck. Many specific advances toward making airplanes safer can be directly credited to unfortunate occurrences that cost airplanes and pilots. As a result, structural failures of approved airplanes are now almost unknown.

I like to hear the air whistling through the struts and watch the miles click by on the accelerator, 100—200—400—550—600 an hour and the air leaping up to sock me—if anything should happen. It's a thrill, the greatest in the world.

And I believe I'll win that three dollars.

You see if I don't.

Thumb Fun!

Samuel D. Zeidman in *New Jersey Highlight*

WHAT creates a hitchhiker? The answer is simple. It lies within the appellation. It started with the automobile; its life depends upon the automobile. Hitchhiking is ninety-nine percent "hitch" and one percent "hike!" It's the gamble that counts.

Let me here dispel a popular fallacy concerning this practice. A hitchhiker is not a bum, although a bum may be a hitchhiker! The difference is this. A bum is—a bum; trying to chisel the most out of people with the least amount of labor expended. A hitchhiker is a person who has a certain destination to reach, feels his imposition upon the general public, but is willing to earn his way, and often does, in any manner possible.

There are no hints, no rules, no regulations for the art of hitchhiking. The practice started during the war. Today, at least one in ten men has hitchhiked once in his lifetime.

First and foremost among objections is people's inherent distrust of strangers. It is a perfectly reasonable objection. But the feeling is reciprocal. The hitchhiker doesn't know with whom he's riding. It is true that robberies occur on the road. But it is equally true that the boy who thumbs his way doesn't know when he's going to be picked up by gangsters or by perverted madmen.

Hitchhiking does not require any tricks of the trade. Curves, stop lights, gas stations and road junctions are all likely spots. Be neat. All one really needs is a razor and



The first robin.—N. Y. World-Telegram

would say a test pilot tests a plane in the air to see whether it lives up to its static tests. The realist might say he takes a plane up to see whether he can smash it in the air. If he can, it means finding and correcting whatever faults caused the break-up so that they may be eradicated in the construction of a new plane. And often, after one of these "successes", the pilot has no more interest in planes.

That is what testing is for, to find the weak spots in a ship so that they may be corrected. In testing airplanes, the pilot is trying out new designs and new ideas, to find mistakes so



Adolph Twist asks for more.—Glasgow Record

tooth brush. Be a man. Courtesy, consideration, and helpfulness are mere words if not practiced.

Women very rarely pick up hitchhikers. Their reasons are obvious. The popular conception of girls on the road, however, is a defamation of their general character. Most of them are as decent as any home girl, and in many respects are more willing to lend a helping hand. The same impelling force which drives the males upon the road must find its counterpart in hundreds of girls.

To the hitchhiker himself there is one final word. Hold your head high—not arrogantly, but proudly. The road develops characteristics in you which are requisites for entrance into business and professional life. If you are impatient, it teaches you to wait. If you have a temper, it gives you a placid nature. If you are selfish, it teaches you to be generous. If you are impetuous, it forces you to think.

Movies as Historians

Robert M. Hyatt in *The Improvement Era*

How would a Knight Templar eat soup, from a bowl or out of his helmet—provided, of course, that he ate soup?

Museums contain few drawings, fewer tapestries, and in most cases very meager descriptions of many of the things considered important by such idealistic picture makers as Cecil B. De Mille. But the public is demanding pictures accurate as to facts, correct in every detail, artistically and colorfully done.

Hence, Hollywood is becoming a vast laboratory of research that promises to be the greatest in the world. Hollywood experts are making a major contribution to history. The old-school historian, or even the writer of historical romances, can be sketchy when he is ignorant. The ancient historian, in writing his meager parchment records, dealt a body blow to the modernist's demands for minute detail and accuracy. He listed only the surface things, leaving out the rest. Hollywood research experts are striving—and successfully—to supply the missing links in his earlier contemporaries' work.

As a specific example, the production "The Crusades" deals with the third of the great migrations of armed men from Northern Europe in their romantic efforts to wrest Jerusalem from the Moslem infidels.

Every bit of data available anywhere in the world on the twelfth century crusades was assembled. Pictures were made of all armour proper to the period, for there were changing styles in armour as well as in our modern military uniforms. But the real job was to get the detail of the whole Crusader's

clothing, down to his skin; to learn what he ate, how he lighted the fire; what his weapons were like, how he held them and fought with them.

Forks had not been invented, and roasts were carried on spits. The ladies and gentlemen sitting around King Richard clawed or gnawed off their mouthfuls, or took a stab at the meat with their own personal daggers. Cooks of the period wore the high, puffed out white cloth cap of exactly the same kind worn by modern cooks.

So rich is Hollywood in color material that a man was found here who had spent years at falconry, knew its lore, and had some trained birds which would rise from the wrist of the master, tower high into the sky, and fetch back a trembling dove.

Much research revealed the fact that the common soldiers toted few cooking utensils around. There was a good reason: their pot-like helmets made fine stew kettles and the grease left in them was good for the hair!

Wine-skins anciently used instead of jugs or casks were found in one part of Mexico where they are still made of pig hide in accordance with the old-time method.

Spain and the Spanish

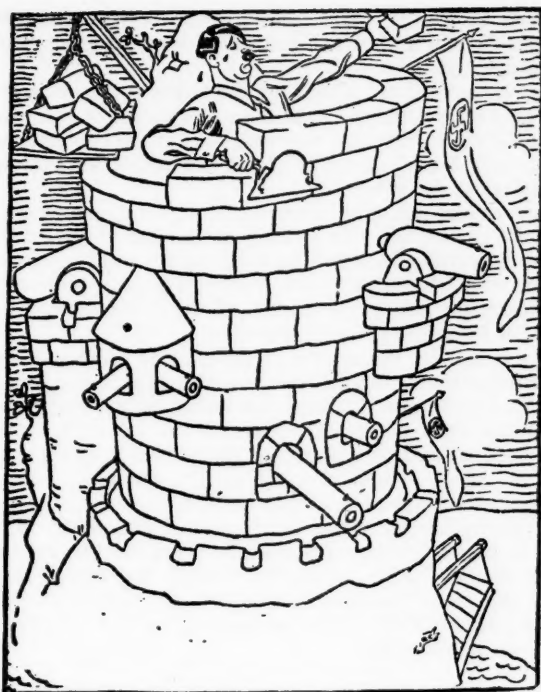
From *Anglo-Catholic Church Times*, London

SPAIN has become the international cockpit, in which Spaniards are of the smallest consequence. We have endeavored to keep a level head concerning the rights and wrongs of the dreadful civil conflict. We have given space to statements from both sides. But in view of hectic denunciation and gross misrepresentation, we find it necessary to repeat our own point of view.

We agree that the Popular Front loyalist government in Spain was, and is, anti-clerical; and for this we are convinced that the Church in Spain was largely responsible. We



What has become of the old-fashioned man who said he wasn't interested in politics?—Richmond Times-Dispatch



"We do not wish to be isolated"
—Dagens Nyheter, Stockholm

believe that this Loyalist government was, and is, supported by the majority of the Spanish people. We believe that, but for General Franco's rebellion, Spain might have evolved a progressive and tolerant government. We regard General Franco's movement as a military insurrection, made possible by foreign aid, and intended to destroy democracy and substitute fascist rule.

We admit that loyalist government control being hopelessly weakened by the insurrection, there have been many anti-clerical outrages. But we also find sufficient reason to believe that equal crimes have been committed on the rebel side.

Television

Don Wharton in *Scribner's*

THE only waves that will carry television are the ultra-short waves (*i.e.*, those of ultra-high frequency), and their effective broadcasting range is rarely more than 40 miles, generally somewhat less than that.

Five or six stations would be required to cover the one county of San Bernardino in Southern California. Even the tiny State of Delaware cannot be reached in all its corners by a single television transmitter. So in a very real sense television will start as the telephone did: as a local service.

There are rural sections today without telephone service and, barring epoch-making discoveries, parts of rural America will always be without television.

But who will have it and when? The answers are conditioned by a score of factors, but in general there is one valid maxim: the larger your city the sooner you will have television. New York will have it before San Francisco, Chicago before Atlanta.

Gathering information from dozens of sources, sifting, checking, discarding, and piecing together, one can draw up the following Five-Year Calendar for commercial television:

1. *By January, 1938:* Possibly television in New York, starting certainly not before the 1937 Christmas season. Pos-

sibly Philadelphia will have it at the same time, getting a jump on more populous Chicago.

2. *By January, 1939:* Television in New York and Philadelphia is fairly probable, with Chicago and Los Angeles little if any behind. With stations in these four cities, television will be covering an area with a population of almost 20,000,000. Conceivably the New York and Philadelphia stations hooked together—making a single program available to nearly one-tenth of the nation.

3. *By January, 1940:* Stations also on the air in Boston, San Francisco, Cleveland, Detroit, Baltimore (transmitter located so as to cover Washington too), Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and possibly some of the following cities: Milwaukee, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Kansas City.

4. *By January, 1941:* If television keeps up with this calendar through the first three years, then 1940 will probably be a big one. Television's advancement into the smaller cities will depend upon its reception in the larger ones. But granted reasonable success, it will probably begin consolidating its gains, changing mightily from *station* to *network* basis. One or more networks on the Eastern Seaboard are not unthinkable by this time. The New York hook-ups may reach to Boston and Baltimore-Washington; may be reaching out toward the populous Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo area.

5. *By January, 1942:* The potential networks on the Eastern Seaboard could hardly fail to be paralleled by ones in the Great Lakes section. Chicago may be hooked to Milwaukee on the one hand and Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland on the other. Once a Great Lakes chain gets as far east as Cleveland and an Eastern chain as far west as Buffalo (or Pittsburgh) the two may be welded. Only the optimists think this can be done in less than five years. If accomplished even in that time, it will be television of the first magnitude: a single program covering an area of some 40,000,000 inhabitants with at least half the nation's purchasing power.

Fallacy of Mass Production

Ralph Borsodi in *Free America*

OUR present day faith in mass production is based upon the fallacious assumption that since great increases in the production of wealth have followed upon the establishment of the factory system of production in nations, the increase in wealth was due to the establishment of the factory system alone. No consideration is given by those who accept this fallacy to the possibility that the increase in wealth may have come from the use of power, (which can be used on a small scale as well as on a large), and from the application of scientific knowledge to production, (something which can be applied to small-scale production as well as to large).

There are, of course, many types of goods which do lend themselves to economic production on a mass basis. To these products, the method of mass production should be limited. But since the great bulk of products which consumers use can be made most economically on a neighborhood scale, or on the extremely small scale which would be suitable for family use only, there is no reason why the manufacture of all the products we consume should be forced into factory production. If the most economical method of satisfying human needs were to be used in all cases, a decentralization of both industry and population; an increase in the numbers of locally owned and locally controlled enterprises; and a widespread distribution among small enterprises of productive property and capital in machinery, buildings, and land, would be the result.

The factory system should have reached its peak of development with the perfection of the reciprocating steam-engine. Thereafter the process of shifting production from the home and the neighborhood to the distantly located

factory should have ended. As electricity and gasoline and the electric motor and the gasoline engine, made it possible for local producers and private families to utilize the power which the steam engine had restricted to the four walls of great factories, the concentrated production in cities and factories which we now accept as normal and believe to be most economical, should have begun to decline.

Instead, well-meaning persons, appalled by the horrors of industrialism, have joined hands with the vested interests created by the existing system of mass production, and are trying to subsidize the factory system into decency and to protect it from the competition of its more efficient but smaller rivals. In capitalistic countries, the effort to preserve the factory system takes the form of cartels, tariffs, N.R.A. codes, quotas, subsidies, patents, etc., etc. In communistic countries like Russia, the factory system has been given the protection of government monopoly, and small scale production; if not made entirely illegal, has been deprived of every opportunity for normal and wholesome development. The whole socialist philosophy is based upon the illusion that the factory system itself is a good thing and that the government can eliminate the horrors which have accompanied its development in private hands.

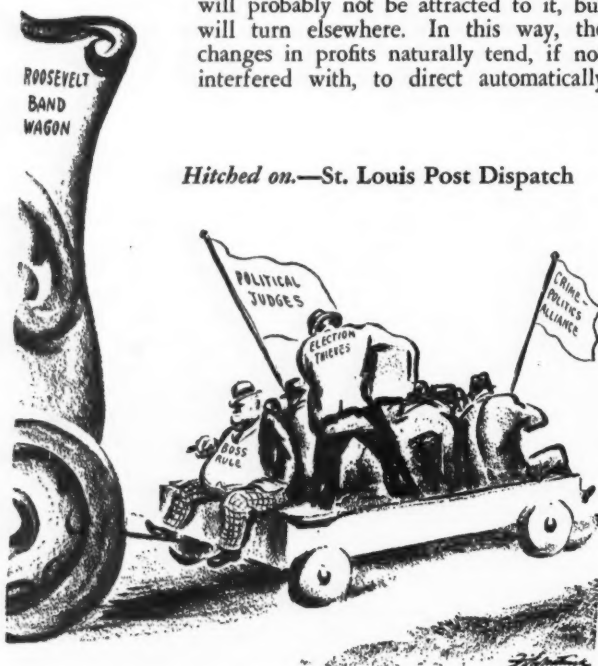
The time has come to recognize that all these so-called reforms of present day industrial evils are based upon the fallacy of mass production. And the time has come to free the efficient small producer from the handicaps now placed upon him for the benefit of his less efficient but more imposing rivals.

Profit-Loss Economy

From *National City Bank Letter*

PROFIT rates of different industries and among different individual companies show extremely wide variations and are always changing. If the current and prospective profit rate in any one line appears to rise much above the average, this serves to attract more capital into that particular industry, until such time as increasing capacity and the resulting competition lower the rate of profit down to average, or below.

Conversely, if any industry is earning a very low rate of return, or operating at a loss, new capital will probably not be attracted to it, but will turn elsewhere. In this way, the changes in profits naturally tend, if not interfered with, to direct automatically



Hitched on.—St. Louis Post Dispatch

the flow of capital, labor and management into those industries in which they are needed to supply the apparent public demand.

The economic laws of this profit-and-loss system permit a very flexible growth, and meet the requirements of financing speculative but promising new industries at the one extreme, to the withdrawal of capital from old industries that are drying up at the other.

New capital and competition always oppose any tendency toward "monopoly", and it is significant that in two of the major industries which have so often been accused of having "monopolies"—iron and steel, and meat packing—the rates of return are among the lowest of those for some thirty different industries given in the table.

No system for the control of industry by some overhead or central authority has yet been discovered that can approach in effectiveness and efficiency the system of automatic control based upon profit rates, provided the natural system is permitted to function without too much outside interference.

In a highly developed social system, the public desires goods and services of such infinite number and variety that it is impossible for any central bureau to have the information essential to control, even if its plans could be put into effect and could be enforced. Indeed, the managers of large and small businesses throughout the country spend a major portion of their time in studying the one question of what the public wants.

A Nationalistic South

David Cushman Coyle in
The Virginia Quarterly Review

THE editor of a leading Southern newspaper makes a rough guess that the South is paying out a billion dollars a year beyond its yearly income. Where does it get the billion dollars? By selling its property to investors in other parts of the country, by borrowing money and going bankrupt, by destroying land and forest to make products for sale.

The South is losing resources, physical and human. The people are being allowed to suffer poor health and poor education, which robs them of part of their productive powers. Not only is the South as a whole spending more than its income, most of its local units are running a local deficit.

The standard of living of a locality cannot rise above its power to produce, unless it has a subsidy from outside. If the people of the area use more than they produce, they have to sell off their property, and their power to produce will grow less year by year, lowering their standard of living. The causes of this economic drain can be found, for oratorical purposes, in the evil days of Reconstruction. But we may as well recognize that the evil of economic drain is found in many parts of the North and West. Any remedy that will help the South will be likely to help the depressed areas in all parts of the country.

During the past half century the federal government has, by its handling of tariffs, patent laws, and many other types of legislation, devoted its chief efforts to encouraging manufacturing. A healthy economy would be one where any tendency to unbalance would generate balancing forces that would help the losers and restore the balance. A self-balancing system cannot be found in economic forces alone; it must be looked for in a combination of economics and governmental policy.

If national subsidies are seen to be necessary, they will be paid out of income taxes collected in New York, in California, in Florida—wherever the men live who are now receiving tribute from poorer sections of the country. These subsidies are not a charity to pauper states, but a return of excessive payments. What are "excessive" payments? They are payments that throw the nation into distress and so re-

duce the total national income. The drain of money from the South is not a benefit to the North but a damage. If the nation has to pour money into the South and West and into certain depressed areas of the North, that money is not a gift but a part of the cost of prosperity.

If we are going to be squeamish about helping the "unworthy," we ought in fairness to go back several generations and find out just whose fault it was that these people were allowed to become "unworthy." Human erosion, in fact, can probably absorb a larger sum than soil erosion, with profit to the nation. Men and women who have been ground down by extreme poverty for many years are apt to become a national liability rather than an asset. Like slum property, they cost the taxpayers more money than they contribute to the general wealth.

Be Prepared!

Bernard M. Baruch in *United States News*

THE bill to prevent profiteering in time of war should include a recommendation, in addition to Section 9, that all corporate and income taxes be raised to the highest point possible without stopping the flow of munitions to our soldiers and the production of necessities for our home civilian population.

We have learned that modern war is not the impact of a few men. The whole nation, with its every resource, must be thrown against the enemy.

We can make a start toward preventing war, toward minimizing the losses of a war on the civilian front after the fighting is over on the military front. This can be done,

as far as possible, by eliminating the profit that war brings and by paying as we fight, as far as may be, by increased taxes and low prices. But in eliminating profits, we must be careful not to eliminate our actual war defenses. With a law that would put in automatic operation a mobilization of our vast industrial fighting power, what nation would dare attack us?

A modern war effort, with responsibilities and safeguards equally distributed, comprises these three things:

1. Raising and training the fighting man-power.
2. Equipment and supply, with payment as you go to the fullest extent possible.
3. Protection of the civilian population against rising living costs due to inflation by holding down prices for materials and services.

I hate war as much as any one, but, as I see it, our duty is plain. We should think peace, talk peace and act peace. But if war comes we should be prepared to fight it, to win it and to survive it. Wars are never won, but they can be lost. Let us at least avoid self-imposed defeat.

In connection with this, of vast importance is what we have termed neutrality. Neutrality to most people means minding your own business. But neutrality is what you declare it to be, are willing to defend and fight for, if necessary. No neutrality is of any value that we are not willing to insist upon by the force of arms.

If we cut off articles other than munitions we are sure to have retaliation. We must now—if we intend doing that—



Shooting gallery proprietor in Russia: "There is too much competition. I am not taking a penny these days."—Travaso, Rome

purchase not less than a year's supply of the essentials which we do not produce, such as tin, nickel, rubber, sugar, coffee, tea and mica.

We are endeavoring now to build up reciprocal tariff arrangements in order to beat down economic barriers, which we think stand in the way of recovery and peace. Are we to tell these nations who, because of this reciprocal tariff, will buy more from us that, when war comes and they are in trouble and need our things, they can no longer have them? Will they not prefer to have reciprocal arrangements, even not so advantageous, with those who will sell them the things when they need them?

There are but few men in the army who understand the subject of mobilization. None that I have ever heard understood, until recently, the necessity of caring for the civilian population.

The army should say how many men they want, what things they want, when they want them, contract for them, inspect them, receive them and use them. The civilian industrial organization should be the ones to tell where and how to get them.

May I add just one more warning note? A phrase much heard is "take the profit out of war." Our whole industrial and economic machine is built and geared to run on profit and reward for personal initiative. Profits can be kept down well below peace-time levels, but they cannot be abolished.

France on Russia

General Niessel in *Revue des Deux Mondes*

AN indisputable tension has never ceased to reign between Japan and the U.S.S.R. Their political and economic interests are completely opposite. Japan, which has taken foothold on the Asiatic continent, has not been content with its occupation of Korea and with its influence on Manchoukuo: It has striven to extend this influence in the entire north of China. In opposition to it, The U.S.S.R. seeks to acquire in the Far-East a preponderant political and military position. These two ends are sought to the detriment of China, incapable of defending itself completely because of its anarchical state. Moreover, the government of Moscow pursues obstinately, there as elsewhere, its dream of world revolution. Its promises to abstain from propagandizing have never been kept.

The sale to Japan of the part of the Trans-Siberian railway which crosses Manchuria, has suppressed between the two states one cause of dissension, but it exists in other ways:



The latest masks for Carnival, 1937.—Guerin Meschino, Milan



Let's assume the allies lost the War.
—South Wales Echo and Express

frequent skirmishes between detachments of frontier guards, a struggle for influence in Mongolia and in the provinces of north China, navigation on the great water courses, fishing in the arctic seas, mutual difficulties on Sakhalin Island.

Japan is well aware that the U.S.S.R. does not desire a war which would be a grave venture for her. Strong in its crushing naval superiority, Japan maintains on the continent relatively few troops. It is necessary, nevertheless, to point out that Japanese aviation has ready, even now, at least 2000 combat planes and seaplanes, the number of which, according to program, must be raised to 2600 by the end of 1937; 400 planes at least are to be found on the continent. Finally, Japan, master of the sea, is only a few hundred kilometres from Korea and Manchoukuo.

On the contrary, the soviet provinces of the Far-East are at the end of the unique Trans-Siberian railway, about 5000 kilometres from the Ural, and the interior communications there remain very precarious. The soviet government has concentrated along this section an army of 250,000 men, divided into a dozen divisions of infantry, two divisions and one brigade of cavalry. It is known how much the Russian navy suffered from the revolution by the assassination of a very great number of officers. Despite efforts made for several years to build up a body of officers for it, it still feels the bad effects. In the face of the powerful Japanese navy, the third in the world, the soviet naval forces of the Far-East are of little import.

The state of the Trans-Siberian would permit, for a maximum in time of war, the daily passage of forty-five to fifty trains. But in order to reach this intensity of traffic, it would be necessary, because of the long sections to cover, to use permanently on the line 50,000 freight cars, or more than 50 tons in the 100 of the average daily movement on all the railroads of the U.S.S.R.; that is practically impossible, for all the rest of the country would suffer. It is then wise not to count on more than 25 trains per day. The normal needs of the population require already about 15; there would remain only about a dozen for military needs. The trans-Siberian thus would not permit the provisioning of the Far-Eastern army, nor would other means of transport.

The superiority of the red ground forces would undoubtedly give them some initial success, but the crushing naval superiority of Japan would assure the movement on the continent of Japanese forces. The railway system of Manchoukuo is developing rapidly, and there is being built in that country a road system for automobile transport permitting the provisioning of troops.

In any case it is pleasing to recall that the Franco-Soviet pact is limited to Europe where, moreover, it would operate only in the League of Nations.

OR SO THEY SAY

Karl Peyer, Hungarian statesman, "challenged." "I will duel with artillery only; that is a weapon I know something about."

C. Patrick Thompson discusses radicals: "It is the sad fate of left-wingers in all revolutions that, if they are not shot or exiled, they get retired to the boards of Big Business."

Italian Manufacturer speaks of fascism: "If it goes on, I will close down and go to work in a factory myself—it will be just as lucrative and much less troublesome."

Sir Edward Beatty defines monetary inflation: "Currency with nothing behind it but a fist!"

Abbe Dimnet, wisest of Frenchmen: "In Spain the reds are too red and the whites are too white."

Holmes Alexander, in a new biography: "Thomas Jefferson, the sophist, offered to save the people from tyranny; Alexander Hamilton, the evangelist, strove to save them from themselves."

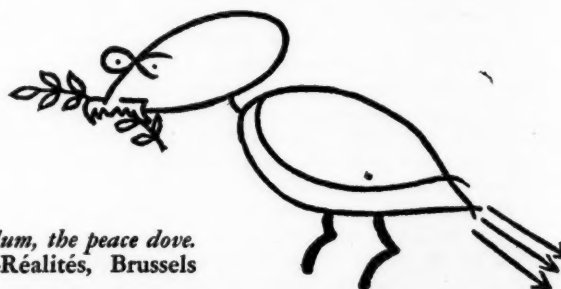
Dr. H. L. Stewart debunks the bunkum: "The term communism often serves today the purpose of defense against reasonable social progress."

Propagandist Goebbels puts it plainly: "War threatened Europe while Germany was weak. Now that our Third Reich is strong, there no longer can be a question of war."

A. W. Robertson, chairman of Westinghouse: "I am going to predict that an unobtrusive bathroom will be one of the blessings of the future."

Lloyd George still and ever at it: "Europe is frightened of war, and its prayers for peace are drowned by the ring of anvils."

John Maynard Keynes, English economist: "It is absurd to expect an Englishman to think things out beforehand."



Blum, the peace dove.
—Réalités, Brussels

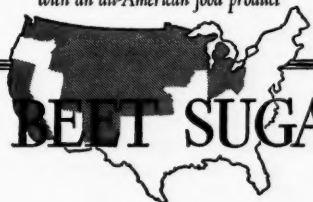


Science from a monastery garden HELPS SAFEGUARD YOUR SUGAR SUPPLY

HE EXPERIMENTED with peas in his monastery garden in Austria—and you can thank that monk of long ago, Gregor Mendel, for a recent accomplishment in plant breeding in our picturesque Southwest, land of friars and missions. Research in genetics, based on Mendel's discoveries, has accomplished what long seemed impossible—growing seed for sugar beets resistant to “curly top.” This brilliant scientific achievement saves American farmers millions of dollars and helps safeguard our internal sugar supply.

Controlling “curly top”—spread by insects through wide beet-growing areas west of the Rocky Mountains—is only part of this scientific achievement. Science also demonstrated that the golden climate of our Southwest made it possible to compress the old world practice of a two-year seed production cycle into one. Beet

An industry engaged in developing American natural resources, improving American agriculture, and supplying American markets with an all-American food product



Test plot planted with resistant seed at right and left—old type seed in center. Photograph reproduced from Circular 391, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

seed is now produced in half the time it takes abroad and—very important—it is better seed for American farmers in several states—a credit to the mechanized efficiency of the beet sugar industry.

It is reassuring to know that the production of sugar beets in certain areas, despaired of ten years ago because of inability to achieve insect control, is now a standard farming practice with yields exceeding all previous hopes; and it is a thrilling adventure in science to know what the industry's seed experts are undertaking with a view to still higher sugar content, bigger yield, and even greater resistance to pests, drought and frost.

What the sugar beet means to America, in addition to assuring an internal supply of sugar for at least thirty million of our people, is described in “The Silver Wedge,” a booklet sent on request.

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THE LITERARY LANDSCAPE

By HERSCHEL BRICKELL

It's a Far Cry, by Robert W. Winston (Henry Holt & Co., \$3).

Here is an autobiography of a North Carolina Unionist born in 1860, who led a long and useful public life in politics and on the bench before he turned to authorship—with notable studies of Andrew Johnson, Jefferson Davis, and Robert E. Lee. It is a colorful, entertaining, and significant account of a long period in Southern history.

After forty years in the practice of law and service on the bench, Judge Winston went back to school, matriculating at sixty in the University of North Carolina in an effort to catch up with knowledge since his own college days.

He was an active participant in the rebuilding of his state after the Civil War and fought consistently against sectionalism, which he still sees as a barrier to the advancement of the country. And while he rebuilds the picture of the good old days with charm, his principal interest is in a direct and practical consideration of current problems. His discussion of the race question, for example, is original and courageous.

His book is studded with revealing anecdotes of many noted men, Josephus Daniels, William Jennings Bryan, Walter Hines Page, Julian S. Carr, Walter Clark, and others.

It is at once the revelation of an interesting personality and a first-hand history of a section over three-quarters of a century. Readers of the three biographies mentioned will find amplification here of the author's theories. Others will discover in him a thinker of consistent originality and independence.

They Shall Not Want, by Maxine Davis (Macmillan Company, \$2.50).

A young woman reporter who believes in doing her own digging for information writes this timely book. Interested in the problem of government relief, she went first to Chicago

to study what was being done in an urban and industrial area, found what she wanted, and then set off for foreign lands to see what they had to offer. She studied the systems of England and Sweden with especial care.

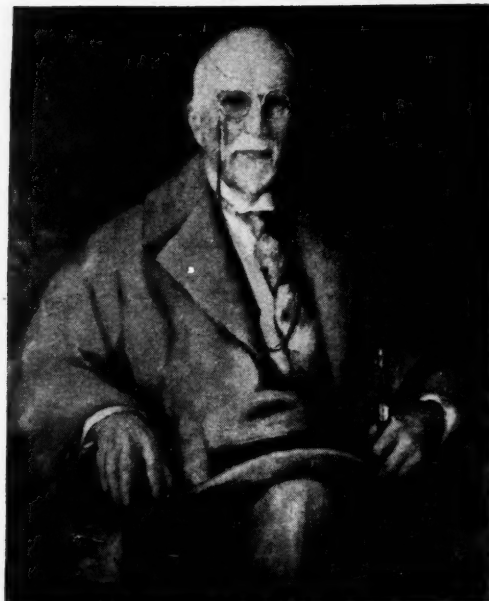
She believes that unemployment will be permanent, that it can only be taken care of by long-term planning, that we shall have to continue the dole in one form or another (supplementing it with work relief), and that the sooner social service can be eliminated from the picture the better. While she thinks the foreign plans are worth studying and contain useful suggestions, she does not advocate taking them over without adapting them to our own needs.

Her book is probably the most useful single volume on the subject that has yet been published.

The Private Manufacture of Armaments, by Philip Noel-Baker, M. P. (Oxford University Press, Volume 1, \$3.75).

This documented study of the armaments situation shows that the author is firmly of the opinion that until the manufacture of weapons of war is wholly removed from private hands there is no chance of successful legislation for disarmament and peace. He has spent ten years collecting his material, and makes no statements without complete substantiation. In this respect his book differs from the startling studies published a few years ago in this country, such as the Engelbrecht-Hanighen "Merchants of Death", although his main conclusions follow those of the earlier books.

His contention is that in the search for profits private makers of arms have resorted to all the known tactics of salesmanship, and that in consistently fostering armaments they have helped to push the world to the



Judge Robert W. Winston, a biographer who turns now to autobiography

brink of another great war. He maintains that governments have sanctioned the actions of the makers of war materials, and that without this official support they could not have carried out their amazing plans.

The international traffic in arms is only one phase of the volume, which also goes into the control of the press, the activities of "patriotic" societies, the use of bribery, and so on, and which contains a study of the events leading to the World War.

Volume 1 deals with the moral and political aspects of the matter; Volume II, which will follow in a few months, will discuss economic, technical, and industrial aspects.

A prefatory note by Lord Cecil suggests that impartial readers will be convinced forthwith of the necessity for the immediate abolition of the private manufacture of arms.

The Gasoline Age, by C. B. Glasscock (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3).

The author of this study of the men who have made the American automobile industry has written earlier books about the mining camps of the West.

He has made no effort to tell the complete story of the horseless carriage from beginning to end, but has concentrated upon outstanding personalities connected with its development. The range is wide, covering all kinds of people from inventors to master-salesmen, and running from the pioneers—such as Duryea, Haynes, Winton, and Olds—down to Chrysler and Cord. There is also a full discussion of the birth and growth of General Motors.

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The rise and fall of many makes of cars are recorded, and an appendix lists some 1,500 automobiles that have at one time or another rolled over American highways. There was once a "Seven Little Buffaloes" and another dubbed "Car-Nation." There was the Cartermobile and the Dan Patch. The list is fascinating.

Mr. Glasscock has a good story to tell and has collected his material with care and thoroughness. It ought to be good reading to all who are motor-minded, and who isn't?

Something of Myself, by Rudyard Kipling (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.50).

Kipling wrote this fragment of an autobiography when he was seventy, and while it retains a good deal of his British reticence it tells much about the genesis of some of his important books.

It is written, too, with much more of the early touch than his later works. Perhaps the mere process of thinking about "Kim" and "The Jungle Books" invoked the youthful magic. At any rate, there are flashes of the master touch.

Prejudices, such as the intense dislike of this country, come into the picture but may be conveniently forgotten in listening to the easy, agreeable fireside gossip of a craftsman who has important things to reveal about his mind and his methods of work. It is not a great autobiography, but there are many things in it that make it worth reading.

Life in a Haitian Valley, by Melville J. Herskovits (Alfred A. Knopf, \$3.50).

Here is a book on Haiti that is entirely free of the sensational elements that mark most of the recent writing on the subject. Dr. Herskovits, who is an authority on the Negroes of America and other lands, spent three months in 1934 watching the life around him in Mirebalais Valley; and he has set down the results with all the care that marked his other well-known scientific studies. He explains the daily round, giving an account of the social customs of the natives and discussing thoroughly all the details of the voodoo religion as a mixture of native African and Catholic rites.

There are many excellent illustrations, and the book is good reading in spite of the scientific nature of the study. It ought to go a long way toward counteracting the impression created by some of its more emotional predecessors. Voodoo and magic are interesting enough without additions by wandering writers eager to hit the best-seller lists.

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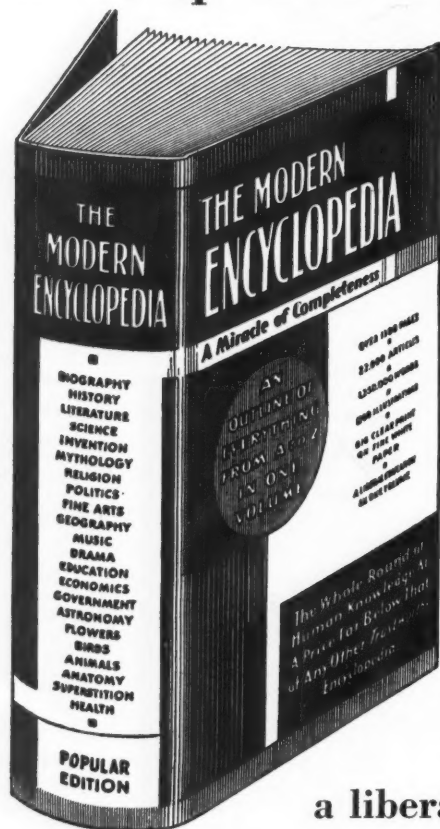
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Arthur James Balfour, by
Blanche E. C. Dugdale (G. P.
Putnam's Sons, 2 Vols., \$10).

This intimate account of the long life of a remarkable British statesman is the work of a favorite niece. She had access to every scrap of available material, and has written an official biography which, while naturally favorable, is not stodgy.

Balfour's political career alone lasted half a century. He emerged from retirement at sixty-three to take a leading part in the drama of the World War, and in spite of the fact that his health was never very robust he lived to be eighty-two. By instinct a philosopher and by appearance an esthete, he stood up under the hurly-burly of politics better than many of his stronger fellows.

Mrs. Dugdale's biography offers a full-length portrait of a typical Conservative, seen close to, and makes excellent reading both for the interest in the baffling Balfour personality and for the historical drama in which he was so important an actor.

Japan's Feet of Clay, by *Freda Utley* (Norton & Co., \$3.75).

Aside from its detailed and comprehensive analysis of the weaknesses of Japan's political and economic structure, this book offers the bold suggestion that the aggression of the Island Kingdom can and should be stopped where it is. The remedy offered is an economic blockade participated in by Great Britain and the United States. The author does not seem to realize that this would be in effect an alliance for war.

Miss Utley declares that Japan could not survive such a boycott and would be speedily forced to promise to be good. If prompt action is not taken, and one may be sure it will not be, she thinks Japan may collapse anyway because of internal pressure, although she also believes that there is a chance the program of expansion may succeed in time to stave off disaster.

The Revolution Betrayed, by *Leon Trotsky* (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.50).

Lenin's partner tells all about what has happened to their Socialist Russia under the cruel and dictatorial rule of Stalin. He declares that the country is nothing but an administrative bureaucracy, points out that millions of peasants have starved to death under the autocratic rule of his hated rival, and makes the 'U.S.S.R. anything except the Utopia it is so frequently painted.

About a family quarrel of this kind an outsider hesitates to have much

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Dept. C225 Rochester, N. Y.

to say. Trotsky is an excellent writer, as those who have read his magnificent "History of the Russian Revolution" know, and the present book is excitingly readable. No one expects a man who has been kicked out of a country to like the way things are being run there. His remedy is an extension of the revolution into the other countries.

William G. Brownlow: Fighting Parson Of The Southern Highlands, by E. M. Coulter
(University of North Carolina Press, \$3.50).

Parson Brownlow was one of the most remarkable men in all Southern history and deserved this full-length biography. Mr. Coulter is not very fond of his subject.

A circuit rider, an editor, a politician, and a fiery lecturer, Brownlow lived and died in a fury against somebody or something. A follower of John Wesley, his Methodism made him the hater of Baptists and Presbyterians as children of the devil, and he practised on them for years before turning first to Abolitionists and then to Confederates. He loved union as he did his God and his creed, and when he loved anything he hated its opposite with equal fervor.

As Reconstruction Governor of Tennessee he was a harsh master; in fact there was no soft side to his nature. He was a zealot and a fanatic, but a man of power. The historical setting is admirably done.

Paradise, by Esther Forbes
(Harcourt, Brace, \$2.50).

This well-written historical romance of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the early seventeenth century is a long, rich story of very human people, recalling in its complex scene and colorful narrative Margaret Mitchell's remarkable "Gone With the Wind." Miss Forbes' title is taken from the manor-house of a gentleman who moved from Boston to Canaan, westward for more space and freer air. The tale covers the Indian troubles through King Philip's famous war. It holds an even balance between the aborigines and the white settlers, making neither one out any better or worse than they probably were.

There is plenty of action in the story and plenty of background, the latter never intrusive and never dominating the movement of the plot. Miss Forbes has written well of early New England before this, but has probably arrived with her latest. It has in it all the elements of popularity, without any sacrifice of artistic merit. Few classes of readers will fail to enjoy it.

Sells 19 Features in Six Months



"I have sold, up to date, nineteen features to the Detroit Free Press and have been made their correspondent here," writes Mrs. Leonard Sanders of 218 Union St., Milford, Mich., on completing the N.I.A. course. Her skilful handling of feature stories was the reason given by the editor for her appointment. Mrs. Sanders' first feature was sold less than four months after she enrolled with N.I.A.

How do you KNOW you can't WRITE?

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken, all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I am a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably never will write. Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

Learn to write by writing

NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments, just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is individually corrected and constructively criticized. A group of men, whose combined newspaper experience totals more than 200 years, are responsible for this instruction. Under such sympathetic guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who should be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the \$25, \$50 and \$100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

A chance to test yourself

We have prepared a unique Writing Aptitude Test. This tells you whether you possess the fundamental qualities necessary to successful writing—acute observation, dramatic instinct, creative imagination, etc. You'll enjoy taking this test. The coupon will bring it, without obligation. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York.

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Send me, without cost or obligation, your **Writing Aptitude Test** and further information about writing for profit as promised in Review of Reviews, April.

Mr. ()
Mrs. ()
Miss ()

Address.....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will call on you.) 63D367

Did You Ever Take an Internal Bath?

This may seem a strange question. But if you want to magnify your energy—sharpen your brain to razor edge—put a glorious sparkle in your eye—pull yourself up to a health level where you can glory in vitality—you're going to read this message to the last line.

What Is an Internal Bath?

Some understand an internal bath to be an enema. Others take it to be some new-fangled laxative. Both are wrong. A real, genuine, true internal bath is no more like an enema than a kite is like an airplane. The only similarity is the employment of water in each case. A bona-fide internal bath is the administration into the intestinal tract of pure, warm water, Tyrellized by a marvelous cleansing tonic. The appliance that holds the liquid and injects it is the J. B. L. Cascade, the invention of that eminent physician, Dr. Charles A. Tyrell, who perfected it to save his own life. Now, here's where the genuine internal bath differs radically from the enema.

The lower intestine, called by the great Professor Foges of Vienna "the most prolific source of disease," is five feet long and shaped like an inverted U—thus Ω . The enema cleanses but a third of this "horseshoe," or to the first bend. The J. B. L. Cascade treatment cleanses it the entire length—and does it effectively. You have only to read that booklet "Why We Should Bathe Internally" to fully understand how the Cascade does it—without pain or discomfort.

Why Take an Internal Bath?

Here is why: The intestinal tract is the waste canal of the body. Due to our soft foods, lack of vigorous exercise, and highly artificial civilization, a large percentage of persons suffer from intestinal stasis (delay). The passage of waste is entirely too slow. Results: Germs and poisons breed in this waste and enter the blood through the blood vessels in the intestinal walls.

Nurse Uses Cascade on Nearly Every Case

I have this to say now and always. I sure could not and would not be without a Cascade for my own use. I also use one in my work on nearly every case I go on. I enjoy using it because I can always depend on good results; it never fails me. I surely have had some wonderful results by the use of the Cascade. I guess I could fill a book with my different cases and the results I have had. I just couldn't nurse any more without it.

Lena Lieberman, R.N.
1731 Delaware St.
Anderson, Ind.

These poisons are extremely insidious, and may be an important contributing cause to the headaches you get—the skin blemishes—the fatigue—the mental sluggishness—and susceptibility to colds—and countless other ills. They may also be an important factor in the cause of premature old age, rheumatism, high blood pressure and many serious maladies. Thus it is imperative that your system be free of these poisons, and internal bathing is an effective means. In fifteen minutes it flushes the intestinal tract of impurities—quick hygienic action. And each treatment tends to strengthen the intestinal muscles so the passage of waste is hastened.

Immediate Benefits

Taken just before retiring you will sleep like a child. You will rise with a vigor that is bubbling over. Your whole attitude toward life will be changed. All clouds will be laden with silver, you will feel rejuvenated—remade. That is the experience of thousands of men and women who faithfully practice the wonderful inner cleanliness. Just one internal bath a week to regain and hold glorious, vibrant health! To toss off the mantle of age, nervousness, and dull care! To fortify you against epidemics, colds, etc. Is that fifteen minutes worth while?

Send for This Booklet

It is entirely FREE. We are absolutely convinced that you will agree you never used a three-cent stamp to better advantage. There are letters from many who achieved results that seem miraculous. As an eye-opener on health, this booklet is worth many, many times the price of that stamp. I enclose the coupon below or address the Tyrell's Hygienic Institute, Inc., Dept. RR47, 152 W. 63th St., New York, N. Y.—NOW!

—TEAR OFF AND MAIL AT ONCE—

Tyrell's Hygienic Institute, Inc.
152 West 63rd St., Dept. RR47, New York, N. Y.
Send me without cost or obligation, your illustrated booklet on intestinal ills and the proper use of the famous Internal Bath—"Why We Should Bathe Internally."

Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

MAN OF THE MONTH

(Continued from page 27)

graduated from Bryn Mawr, a son in a good school; and above all, with a clearer, quicker, stronger mind than most in Washington, he could match wits and dinners with the best of the New Deal.

Yet he has held to a simplicity and sincerity of purpose which have confused and frustrated his opponents, whether within the ranks of organized labor, or on the side of management and ownership in industry. His plan, or at least as much of it as he has divulged, is to organize *all* industrial workers (and his estimate of their number runs to thirty millions) in industrial unions, the "one big union" or "vertical" plan which finds as bitter opponents in the A.F.L. as among the management class.

His Committee for Industrial Organization has already won the following of a substantial part of the A.F.L. membership. It has won its first major victory in getting the recognition of the United States Steel Corporation as a bargaining medium—not the exclusive bargaining medium, but still recognition. He himself has set the range for the steel organization drive: "This drive is to be a campaign that has no terminal facilities, that has no deadline. It is a fight that is going to go on until the workers in the steel industry have the right to organize in unions of their own choice and decide conditions of their own working life in the same manner as workers in other industries."

A few weeks ago—if Machiavelli had been alive to guide them—the heads of America's major industries

might have combined to stir up enough trouble within the miners' union to sap away his strength. Probably they had no such thought; in any event, it would appear to be too late, now. That might have stopped him. It is a question now whether anything can. It is a question whether he is not destined to attain a measure of power of an order which no other American has ever experienced.

For those who may wish to oppose him, he will make a spirited, but not a dependably gallant antagonist. His power of invective is undoubted; he is a master of the quick left to the jaw. Yet he has a capacity for gratitude, and his significant observation is that "it's a pretty good rule to work with anyone who will work with you."

Industrial America has never before been up against this kind of man. Most men could be seduced into some change of plans by hope of material reward; he seems content with his comfortable, yet relatively modest income status. Some men could be debauched; he has no vices beyond black cigars. Some men can be wheedled by social amenities; he is our nation's nearest approach to class consciousness with sanity, and too keen to be fooled.

Whether one happens to endorse his program, or not; here he is, and the Devil will surely take the hindmost in 1940. Once, in a rare mood of revelation, he said, "Sometimes I think I take myself too seriously." Probably no man who has ever gone so far has said so much.

TRAVEL CREDITS AND WAR DEBITS

(Continued from page 33)

his good fortune. All alike know that tourist trade thrives on good feeling. Aggravated war clouds scare the timid traveler to cover, and a fine chance for profit is lost.

Payment of war debts by personal service from one individual to another should stimulate a feeling of good will on both sides. Every individual who performs a courteous service to a traveler is paying his share of a just debt in a self-respecting manner. The payment has cost him only a few hours of extra effort which he could not have sold in another market.

To the recipient that service is a friendly personal act which a courteous debtor has performed, with the debtor thereby establishing himself as a man of honor.

It is inconceivable to most of us that nations still in debt from a costly war which benefited no one, and cost the lives of the flower of all nations, can now be preparing for yet another war. Our Good Neighbor policy has been expressed in terms of reciprocal trade agreements and neutrality laws. We feel that a non-aggression policy covering both territory and markets is the surest road to peace. Perhaps a more general contact between our people and those of the debtor nations would result in their going in our direction.

In any event, the offer of payment on war debt account by a subsidy on foreign travel would assure the American people of the good faith of our neighbors across the Atlantic.

UMPIRE OF BUSINESS

(Continued from page 36)

cases arise in this way. Suppose you are a manufacturer of men's shirts, and a competitor advertises that his colored shirts are "absolutely fadeless". In a letter to the FTC you point out that no dye is absolutely fadeless, and that you are losing sales by your competitor's fake claim. Your "application for complaint" is assigned to an attorney, who talks with all parties concerned, not mentioning your name. Facts collected, he presents them to the chief examiner, who may recommend either closing the case or offering your competitor a chance to "stipulate", or voluntarily discontinue the objectionable practices. Sometimes, when an offender is not intentionally doing wrong, he will reform voluntarily. In the last ten years the Commission has approved over 3,000 stipulations, only fourteen of which have required further attention.

If the accused refuses to stipulate, he goes to trial before an FTC examiner, who listens to both sides. If the FTC complaint is sustained, the commission will order the offender to "cease and desist". If he doesn't obey, the commission may apply to a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for an enforcement order. Failure to comply with this order may result in the offender's being held for contempt of court and fined or imprisoned. The Government is serious about trade regulation, even though it gives an offender every possible chance to come clean.

The commission's part in helping industry do its own house-cleaning is nearly as important as the direct police work. By encouraging trade conferences the FTC has helped set up self-imposed codes of fair trade in 170 industries. In Alabama, for example, there was a banker who specialized in loans to small cotton planters. He took a "friendly interest" in seeing that his borrowers took their cotton seed to a certain mill in which he was interested. Such unethical "advice" was given by bankers all over the South. Finally the cottonseed industry held a conference, condemned it as an unfair practice, and effectively squelched the practice on its own initiative, with FTC help.

By similar agreements, ice-cream manufacturers rid themselves of the custom of giving soda fountains to drug stores—a costly form of bribery. Band instrument makers decided against lending instruments to prominent musicians for the advertising, and scores of other industries have rid themselves of costly

burdens which are paid for eventually by the consumer.

The commission is one of the Government's chief weapons against monopoly, for it is charged with enforcing vital sections of the anti-monopoly laws. Here is an every-day example: Last year a number of china-ware makers held a secret dinner and agreed to boost the price of table china 25 per cent. When the new prices were announced, one department store buyer was irked. "Looks like collusion to me," he wrote to the Commission. An attorney went to work, calling one by one on all the manufacturers. Finally one of them cracked—he had been against the deal from the beginning. With his help the commission charged the other manufacturers with price-fixing and successfully broke up their combination.

On another occasion a quantity of sheet-steel piling was needed by PWA for New York's Triborough Bridge, and the country's five manufacturers of steel piling were invited to submit bids. The bids were identical. It was the 257th time the Secretary of the Interior had received identical bids on public works since the collapse of NRA. The President asked the FTC to make a study of collusive bidding. When completed, the report was referred to the Department of Justice.

In addition to its regular duties, FTC may at any time be called upon to undertake an extensive fact survey for Congress or the President. More than 80 industrial surveys are on file, including meat packing, chain stores, coal, milk, steel, textiles, and utilities. These often serve as a basis for far-reaching legislation. The meat-packing study, for example, yielded the Packers and Stockyards Act. The Robinson-Patman Price Discrimination Act, which FTC will enforce, is traceable to the chainstore investigation. One of the most sensational of the commission's studies was its review of the utilities industry. This report was eight years in the making and fills 94 volumes. It has been used as a basis for legislation in a score of states, and has compelled rate reductions that may reach \$1,000,000,000 in ten years. The commission's budget for an entire year is not much more than a thousandth part of that sum.

"In theory," an FTC commissioner once said, "the first concern of the commission is to protect business from unfair competitors. In fact, its first concern is to protect the public against fraud."



"I'VE LEARNED A NEW WAY TO ADVERTISE— and Make Friends!"

"I started to use Autopoint Pencils as advertisements because I knew that my sales message, stamped on an Autopoint, is never thrown away. It is seen many times a day. Now I've found another reason for using Autopoints to tell my sales story. I've found that these handsome, trouble-proof pencils make real friends for me! My gift Autopoints pay—in friendships as well as sales."

Send today for the new book "The Human Side Of Sales Strategy." Find out about Autopoint's exclusive mechanical advantages, and the methods 5000 leading firms have used, to make sales through these finer pencils. Samples on request. No obligation.

AUTOPOINT COMPANY, Dept. RR4
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The Better Pencil

FREE!



Gracious Living

Hay-Adams House continues the traditions of the famous names which it perpetuates—the charm, the dignity, the inborn graciousness of gentility.. yet mindful always of the demands of the present day—for example, Hay-Adams House is

Completely Air-Conditioned

RATES
FROM \$3 SINGLE \$4.50 DOUBLE

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SIXTEENTH AT H STREET
Opposite the White House
Overlooking Lafayette Park

WASHINGTON, D.C.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

**A MUTUAL COMPANY FOUNDED IN 1845
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

The management of a life insurance company is one of the great assets which never appears in its balance sheet. The New York Life Insurance Company is actively managed by its Board of Directors who represent the 2,000,000 policyholders of this mutual company. Every Director serves on at least one of five general Committees

which meet regularly to supervise the Company's operations. The Directors devote their experience, their judgment, and the necessary time to this work in the interest of the millions of people protected by this cooperative, non-profit institution. The following men constitute this Board of Directors:

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A BRIEF DIGEST OF THE 92d ANNUAL STATEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1936

ASSETS		Per Cent of each item to Total Assets
Cash on Hand, or in Bank.....	\$61,082,294.13	2.54
United States Government, direct, or fully guaranteed, Bonds.....	440,280,359.82	18.31
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	228,059,533.25	9.49
Railroad Bonds.....	327,501,466.21	13.62
Public Utility Bonds.....	215,994,580.80	8.98
Industrial and other Bonds.....	26,818,027.51	1.12
Canadian Bonds.....	57,048,825.88	2.37
Foreign Bonds.....	317,330.50	.01
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks.....	84,036,258.00	3.50
Real Estate Owned (Including Home Office).....	126,631,821.63	5.27
Foreclosed Real Estate Subject to Redemption.....	3,521,041.35	.15
First Mortgages on City Properties.....	404,236,105.38	16.81
First Mortgages on Farms.....	7,867,995.97	.33
Policy Loans.....	361,232,688.26	15.02
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued.....	29,154,196.50	1.21
Net Amount of Uncollected and Deferred Premiums.....	30,338,272.23	1.26
Other Assets.....	115,616.16	.01
TOTAL.....	\$2,404,236,413.58	100%

LIABILITIES and RESERVES	
Insurance and Annuity Reserve.....	\$1,957,638,266.00
Present Value of Future Instalment Payments.....	97,225,326.62
Dividends Left with the Company at Interest.....	100,709,573.83
Other Policy Liabilities.....	16,054,897.36
Premiums, Interest and Rents Prepaid.....	11,284,946.96
Miscellaneous Liabilities.....	3,337,471.86
Reserve for Taxes.....	5,856,238.81
Reserve for Dividends payable to Policyholders.....	38,233,060.00
Special Investment Reserve.....	50,000,000.00
Surplus funds reserved for general contin- gencies.....	123,896,632.14
TOTAL.....	\$2,404,236,413.58

Bonds eligible for amortization are carried at their amortized values determined in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. All other bonds and all guaranteed and preferred stocks are carried at market values as furnished by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Securities amounting to \$36,145,051, included above, are deposited as required by law.

Over 199 million dollars was paid or credited in 1936 to policyholders and beneficiaries. This is a measure of the Company's service in a single year in providing human comfort and family protection. On December 31, 1936, the Company had 2,722,956 policies in force guaranteeing insurance protection of more than six and a half billion dollars, to be exact, \$6,660,968,484.

The 451 million dollars of new insurance issued and the 46 million dollars paid to the Company by men and women for annuities in 1936 reflect continued public confidence and participation in the cooperative security offered by the New York Life.

As we enter 1937, New York Life continues in its preeminently strong financial position.

A more complete report listing the securities owned by the Company will gladly be sent upon request.

THOMAS A. BUCKNER, Chairman of the Board

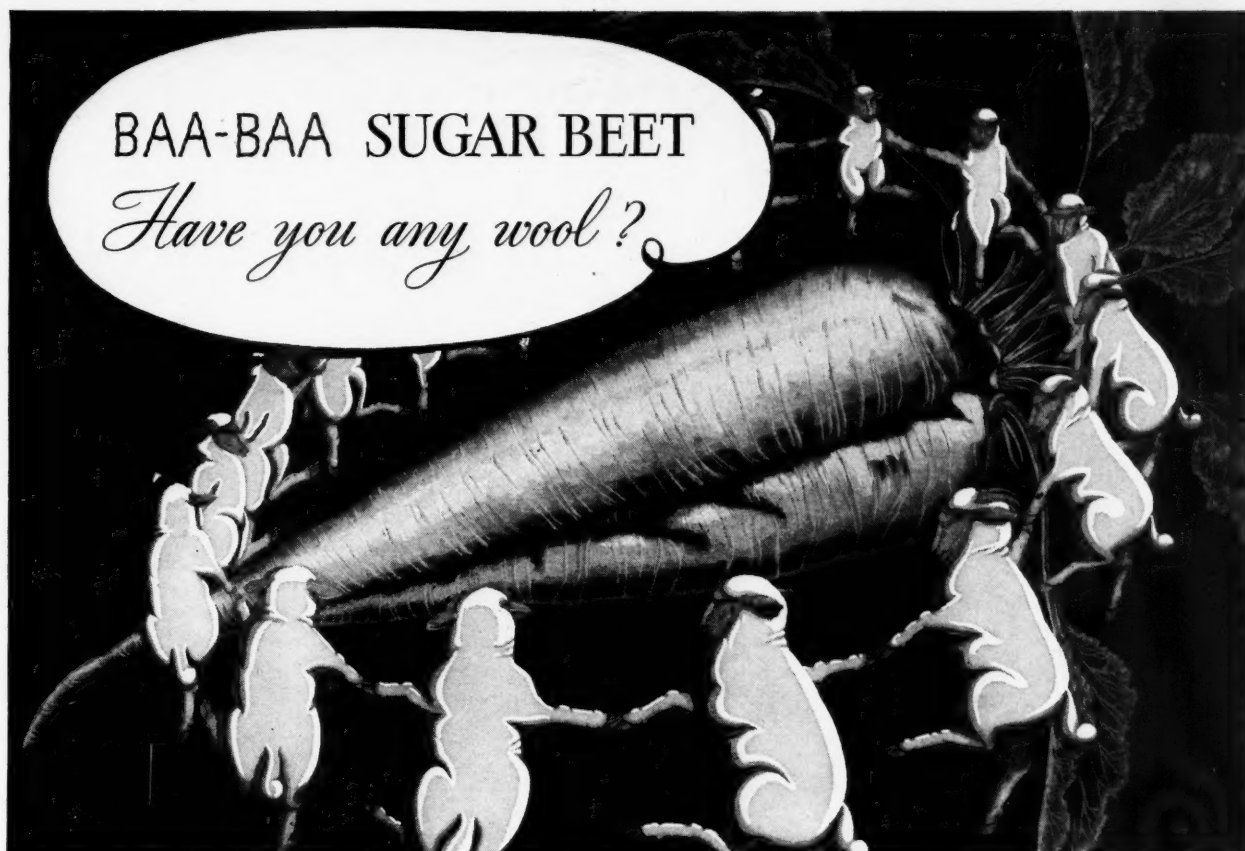
ALFRED L. AIKEN, President

51 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SAFETY IS ALWAYS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION . . . NOTHING ELSE IS SO IMPORTANT

BAA-BAA SUGAR BEET

Have you any wool?



NO SIR! Sugar beets are vegetables, and wool doesn't grow on vegetables. Yet the sugar beet may be responsible for the wool in your coat and the delicious lamb chops on your table. . . Sugar beets and millions of lambs thrive together in 100 sugar centers in western America . . . However, the beets themselves, as they come from the ground, are not fed directly to the lambs. . .

Instead, the beet root goes to the mill. It is sliced. The sugar is extracted—enough sugar, from factories in a third of our states, to supply 30,000,000 Americans. Then to the lambs goes the remaining pulp of the roots in a ration including the green leafy tops of the beets. Beet molasses also is excellent feed. And back to the soil goes rich fertilizer. The by-products alone of an acre of sugar beets, after the sugar has been removed, have higher feed value for sheep or cattle than the entire product of an average acre of corn in America.

DEAN E. J. MAYNARD, Utah State Agricultural College, stated: "Sugar

An industry engaged in developing American natural resources, improving American agriculture, and supplying American markets with an all-American food product



UNITED STATES BEET SUGAR ASSOCIATION

938 GOLDEN CYCLE BUILDING

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO



Famous for sugar beets, Colorado fattens over a third of all the lambs winter-fattened for market in the United States. A ten-mile circle around this sugar factory at Fort Collins embraces the most intensive lamb-feeding area in the world.

beet by-products fed along with grain and alfalfa hay will produce cheaper beef and mutton or lamb than any ration available in the United States, not even excepting the grain and alfalfa combinations fed in the corn belt."

How the sugar beet crop is really two crops in one, a sugar crop and a feed crop, and other facts about America's resourceful beet sugar industry, are described in a booklet, "The Silver Wedge," sent on request.